DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 218 292 TM 820 295

AUTHOR	Kouimanos, John, Ed.
TITLE	Geography: Library of Test Items. Volume II.
INSTITUTION	New South Wales Dept. of Education, Sydney (Australia).
PUB DATE	80
NOTE	90p.; The Library of Test Items series include TM 820 287-321.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Agriculture; Foreign Countries; *Geography; *Item Banks; *Multiple Choice Tests; Secondary Education; *Student Evaluation; *Test Construction
IDENTIFIERS	*Assessment Instruments; *Australia (New South Wales)

ABSTRACT

As one in a series of test item collections developed by the Assessment and Evaluation Unit of the Directorate of Studies, items of value from past tests are made available to teachers for the construction of unit tests, term examinations or as a basis for class discussion. Each collection was reviewed for content validity and reliability. The test items meet syllabus content and aims best suited to multiple choice questions, but teachers are meant to base the use of the test items on student ability and the particular program objectives. The second volume of geography test items concerns the natural landscapes of mountains, coniferons forests and tundra. Mapping and weather and climate items are included. Answer keys are provided with guidelines for test construction. Tables, maps, diagrams and drawings illustrate many items. (CM)

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New South Wales **Department of Education**

GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS

ED218292

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VOLUME TWO

GEOGRAPHY

LIBRARY OF TEST ITEMS

VOLUME 2

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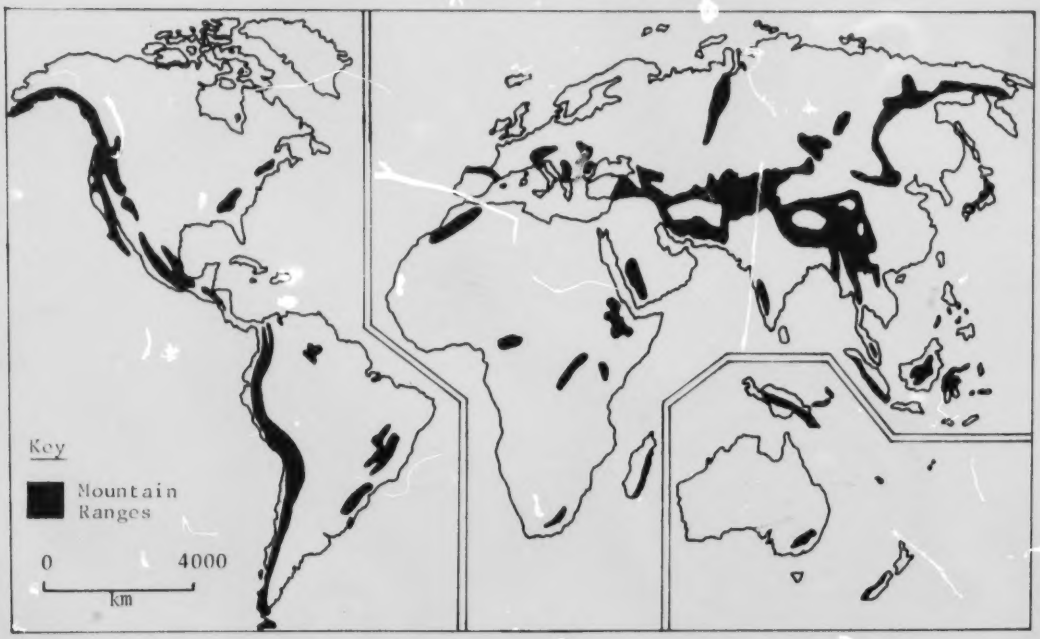
MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE

Questions to (E1 to E4) refer to the world map below.

THE EARTH'S GREAT MOUNTAIN RANGES



The two continents which have the least mountains are

1. Asia and Europe.
2. Africa and Australia.
3. North America and Australia.
4. Africa and South America.

E1

In which direction do the South American mountain chains lie?

1. North to South.
2. East to West.
3. North East to North West.
4. South East to North West.

E2

In which direction do the mountains on the East Coast of North America lie?

1. North to South.
2. East to West.
3. North East to South West.
4. South East to North West.

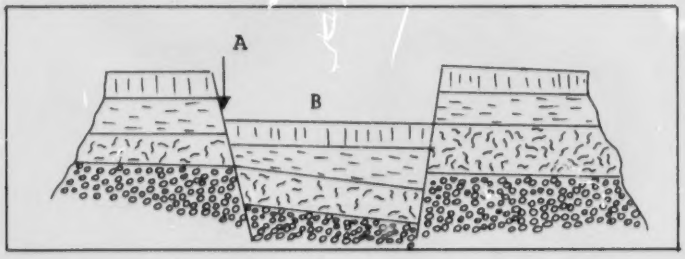
E3

According to the map, the length of the main mountain chain in South America is approximately

1. 800 km.
2. 1 600 km.
3. 8 000 km.
4. 16 000 km.

E4

Questions and (E5 and E6) refer to the diagram below.



In the diagram above, the line at 'A' is called a

1. slump.
2. fault.
3. fold.
4. rift.

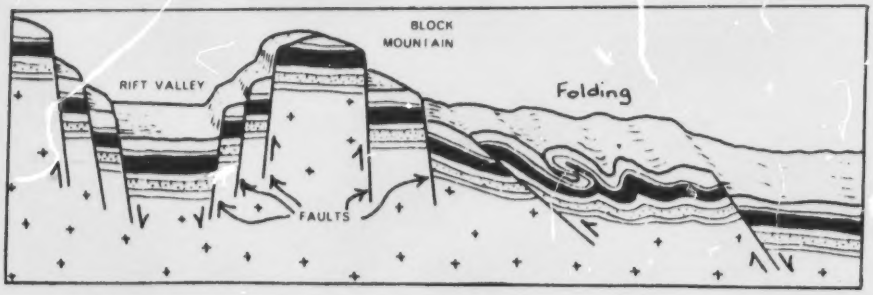
E5

The part marked B is called a

1. V-shaped valley.
2. folded valley.
3. hanging valley.
4. rift valley.

E6

Questions to (E7 to E10) refer to the diagram below.



The block mountain is formed by

1. the sinking of land between two faults.
2. an uplift of land between faults.
3. the fracturing of rock strata in a square shape.
4. the bending and warping of the earth's crust.

E7

Folding can be defined as

1. bending of the earth's rock strata.
2. the breaking of the earth's crust along a line of weakness.
3. a downward movement in the earth's crust.
4. the final result of alluvial deposition on the earth's crust.

E8

Rift valleys can be formed by

1. the action of a valley glacier.
2. the folding of the top layers of strata.
3. the downward movement of a block of land between faults.
4. a series of volcanic eruptions.

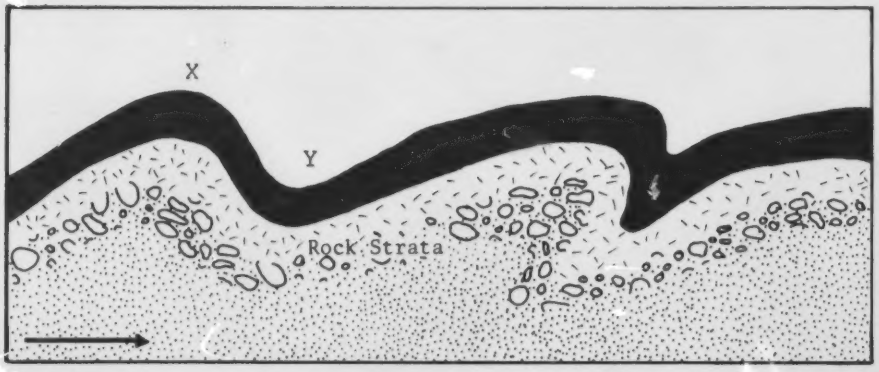
E9

The main evidence of faulting in the earth's crust is

1. the bending of the earth's crust to form block mountains.
2. the formation of rift valleys and fold mountains.
3. unmatched rock strata on both sides of a fracture in the earth's crust.
4. a movement in the earth's crust along a horizontal fault plane.

E10

Questions to (E11 to E13) refer to the diagram below.



Which method of mountain-building is shown in the diagram above?

1. Folding.
2. Faulting.
3. Vulcanism.
4. Earthquake.

E11

X is an example of

1. an eruption.
2. a syncline.
3. an anticline.
4. a plateau.

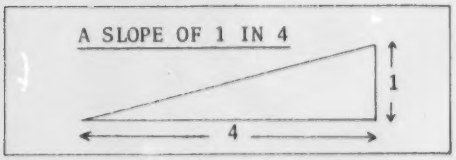
E12

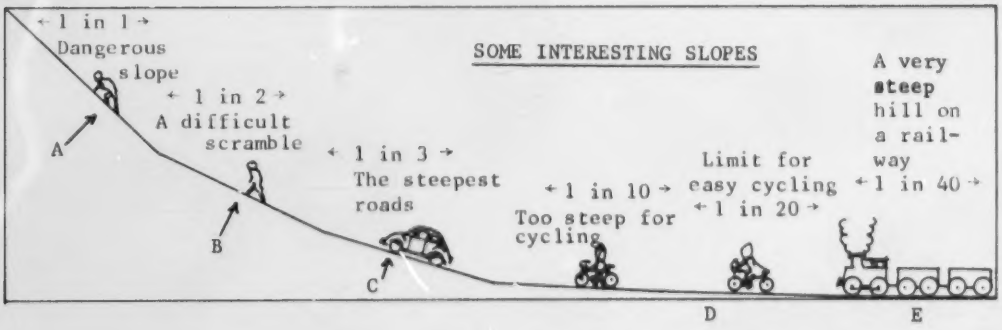
Y is an example of

1. an eruption.
2. an anticline.
3. a fault.
4. a syncline.

E13

Questions to (E14 to E17) refer to the diagram below.





A gradient of 1 in 3 means that

1. for every 1 contour you cross you go up three.
2. for every 3 metres horizontally travelled you go up 1 metre in elevation.
3. for every 1 metre horizontally travelled you go up 3 metres in elevation.
4. for every 3 contours you cross you go up one.

E14

If you were building a factory, the most favourable location would most likely be at

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

E15

If a contour map of this slope was constructed, the contours would be closest together between

1. A and B.
2. B and C.
3. C and D.
4. D and E.

E16

The slope between B and C could be used for

1. cultivation of wheat.
2. grazing.
3. horticulture.
4. market gardening.

E17

Valleys which are formed by glacial action are usually

1. drowned by the sea.
2. V-shaped.
3. U-shaped.
4. found at sea level.

E18

A hanging valley is formed in a mountain area when

1. a tributary glacier enters the sea.
2. the main glacier cuts down more deeply than the tributary glacier.
3. the snow is not as deep in the glacial cirque.
4. the underlying rock in the hanging valley is too soft.

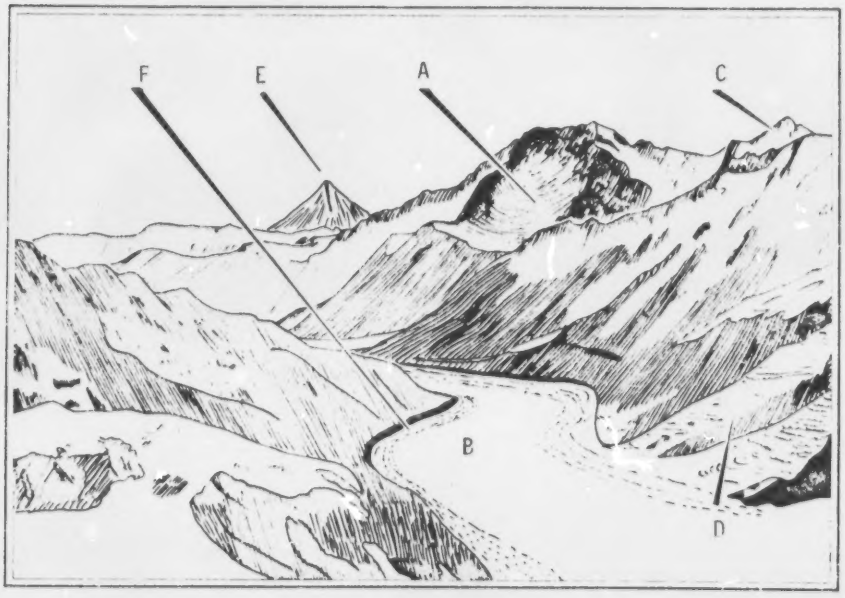
E19

A fiord is formed as a result of the sea entering a

1. deep cirque.
2. former truncated spur.
3. moraine-dammed lake.
4. former glacial trough.

E20

Questions to (E21 to E25) refer to the diagram of a glaciated mountain landscape below.



The feature marked A in the diagram is

1. a cirque.
2. an aiguille.
3. a moraine.
4. a snow patch.

E21

The feature shown at B is a

1. river.
2. horn.
3. glacier.
4. ski run.

E22

The sharp-edged ridge marked C is called

1. an aiguille.
2. an arête.
3. a névé.
4. a fiord.

E23

The feature at E is called a

1. horn.
2. col.
3. volcano.
4. ridge.

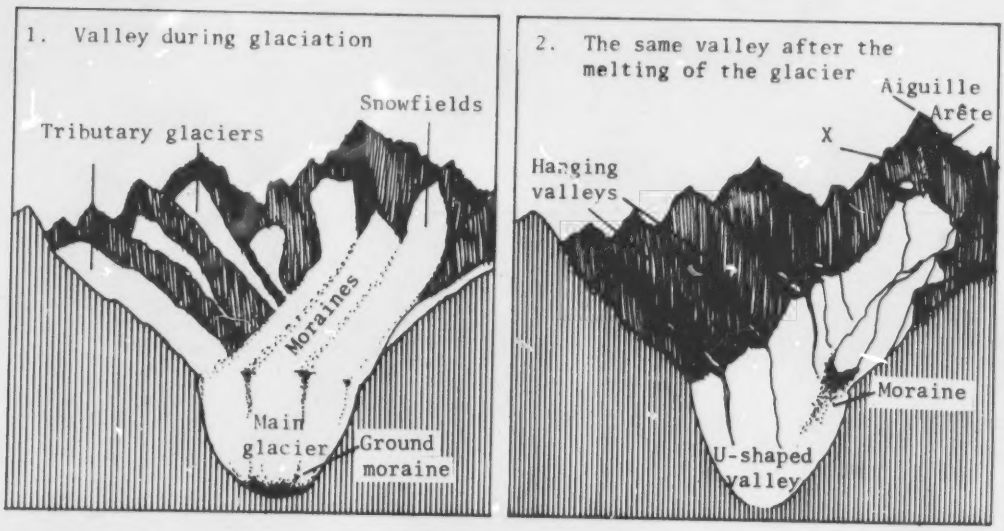
E24

The dotted lines marked F on the diagram represent

1. ground moraine.
2. terminal moraine.
3. medial moraine.
4. lateral moraine.

E25

Questions to (E26 to E29) refer to the diagram below.



The main valley is deeper than tributary valleys because

1. thicker glaciers erode more deeply.
2. tributary glaciers have less water in them.
3. the main glacier has less morainic deposits.
4. cirques feed mainly into moraines.

E26

The feature labelled X is

1. a glacial lake.
2. a cirque.
3. a truncated spur.
4. terminal moraine.

E27

Moraine material is made of

1. ice which moves slowly down a mountain valley.
2. the debris or fragments of rock carried by a glacier.
3. ice which has broken off from the main glacier.
4. the solid matter carried by the glacier in solution.

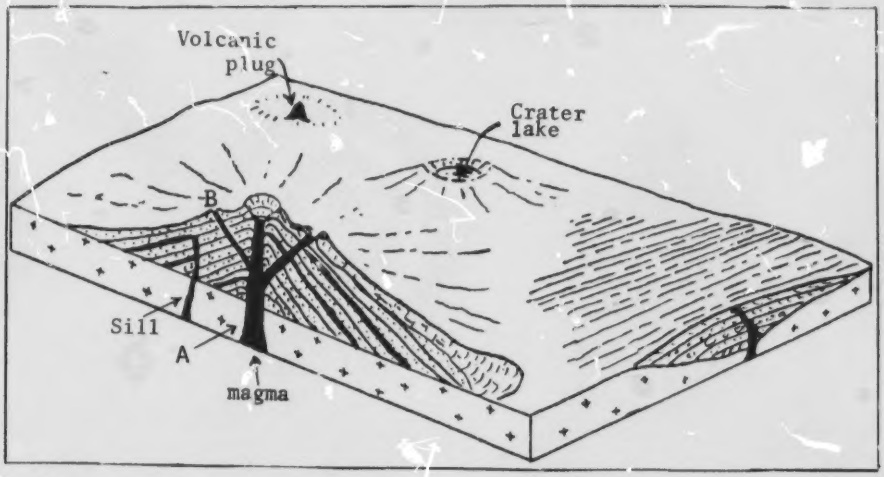
E28

The glacial landform resembling a "pyramid" is

1. a hanging valley.
2. an arête.
3. a moraine.
4. an aiguille.

E29

Questions to (E30 to E33) refer to the diagram below.



The geological feature at A is a

1. dyke.
2. fault.
3. vent.
4. funnel.

E30

The lava flow at B is called a

1. surface dyke.
2. small volcanic dent.
3. subsidiary flow.
4. mountain base volcano.

E31

Lava before it reaches the earth's surface is called

1. volcanic ash.
2. magma.
3. basalt.
4. silica.

E32

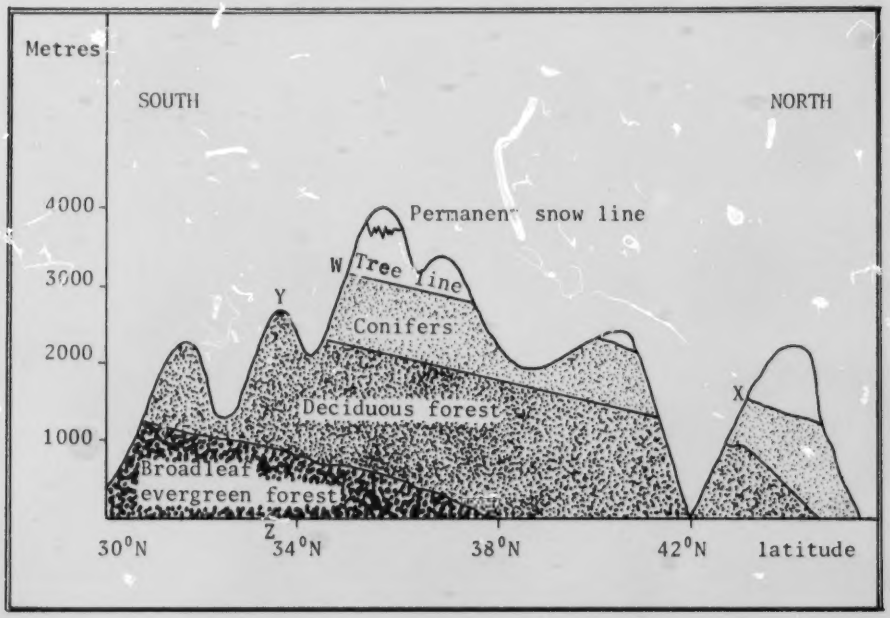
A surface feature composed of solidified lava shown on the diagram is a

1. crater lake.
2. volcanic plug.
3. magma flow.
4. sill.

E33

Questions to (E34 to E36) refer to the diagram below.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREST ZONES



The treeline is lower at X than W because the

1. latitude is higher.
2. latitude is lower.
3. longitude is higher.
4. longitude is lower.

E34

The temperature decreases by 2°C with every 300 metre increase in altitude. If the temperature at Z is 25°C, the temperature at Y at an altitude of 2 700 metres, would be

1. 35°C
2. 17°C
3. 7°C
4. -7°C

E35

Most vegetation is grouped into vertical zones because

1. the soil is more fertile.
2. temperature changes with altitude.
3. precipitation changes with altitude.
4. men have cleared the trees to farm the land.

E36

A natural feature which makes mountain areas distincitve is the

1. sparseness of the population.
2. absence of large industrial plants.
3. high local relief.
4. meandering streams.

E37

Orographic rainfall usually occurs along mountain slopes

1. in all parts of the world.
2. facing warm, tropical seas.
3. receiving warm, moisture-laden winds.
4. in warm, temperate regions.

E38

Transhumance is

1. the seasonal migration of people and animals.
2. the growing of crops for commercial use.
3. a crop grown in low altitudes.
4. the migration of people from one country to another.

E39

Agriculture is difficult in mountain areas because

1. the wind removes the top soil and exposes seeds.
2. the action of water exposes roots of plants.
3. there are insufficient people to tend crops.
4. infertile soils and steep slopes restrict cultivation.

E40

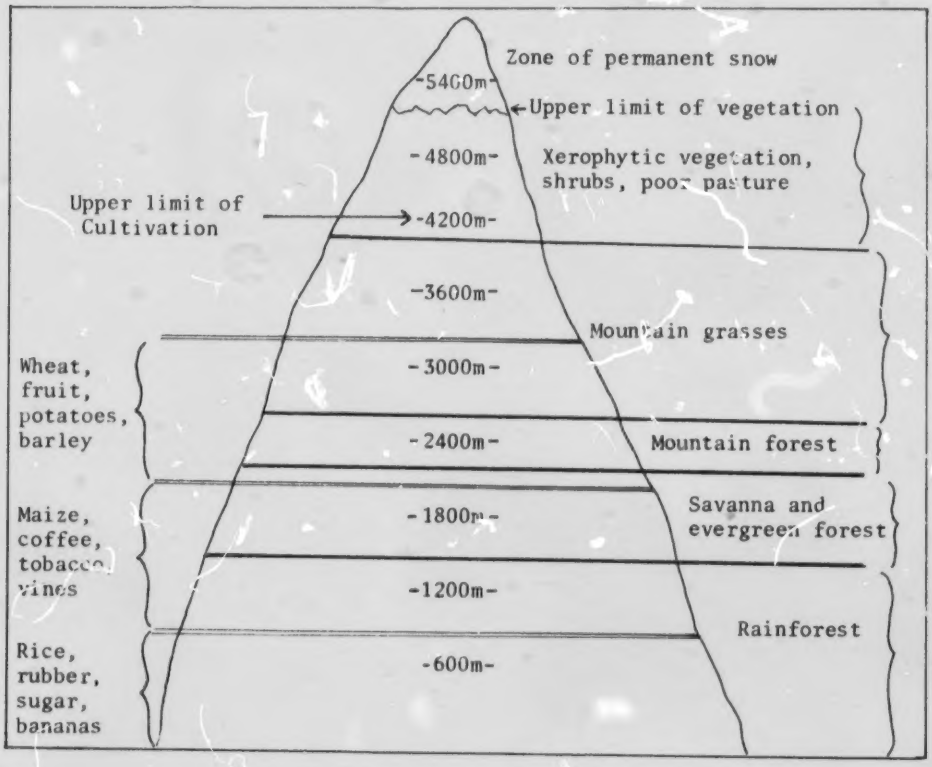
The Matterhorn is a mountain in

1. Asia.
2. Europe.
3. South America.
4. Antarctica.

E41

Questions to (E42 to E45) refer to the diagram below.

MOUNTAIN VEGETATION ZONATION NEAR THE EQUATOR



The upper limit of vegetation is

1. 4 800 metres.
2. 5 100 metres.
3. 5 400 metres.
4. above 5 400 metres.

E42

The type of vegetation found between 3 300 metres and 4 100 metres consists of

1. mountain forest.
2. mountain grasses.
3. xerophytic shrubs.
4. savanna and evergreen forest.

E43

Rice and rubber grow best below 1 000 metres because

1. the most fertile soil is found there.
2. there are plenty of native workers available.
3. a warm humid climate is required for growth.
4. they require good drainage.

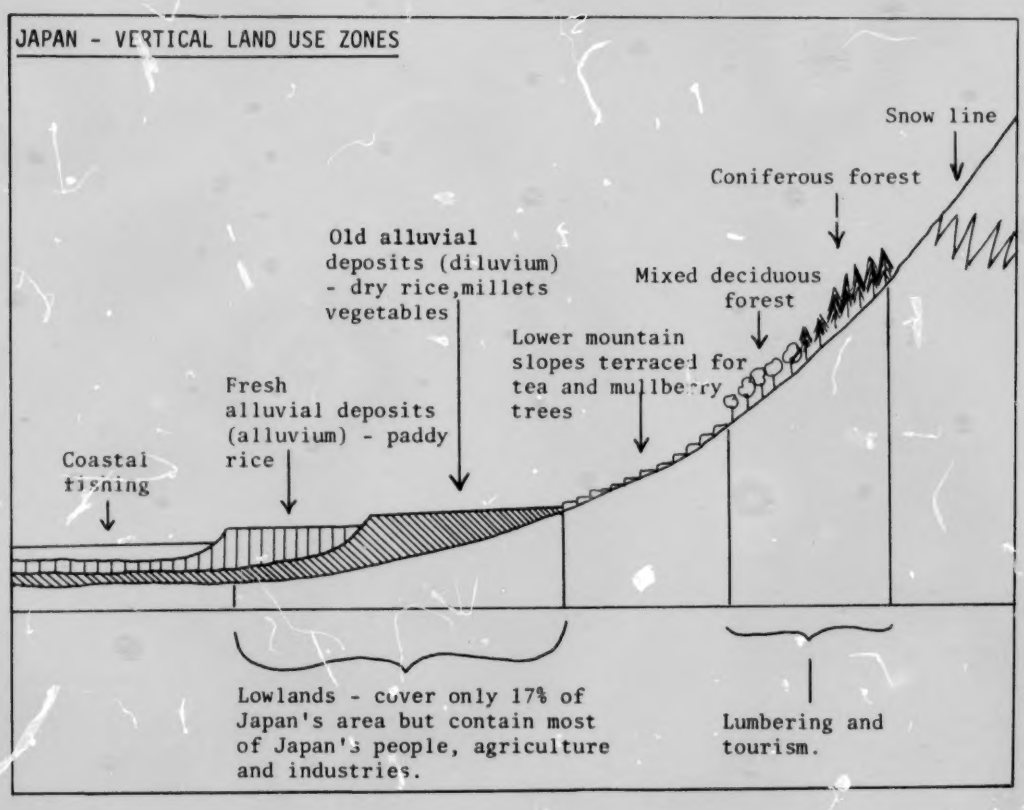
E44

If a farmer wished to grow coffee on this mountain he would need to locate his farm at a height between

1. 600 metres and 1 000 metres.
2. 800 metres and 2 000 metres.
3. 2 000 metres and 3 000 metres.
4. 3 000 metres and 4 000 metres.

E45

Questions to (E46 to E50) refer to the diagram below.


JAPAN - VERTICAL LAND USE ZONES
Snow line
Coniferous forest
Old alluvial deposits (diluvium) - dry rice, millets vegetables
Mixed deciduous forest
Lower mountain slopes terraced for tea and mulberry trees
Fresh alluvial deposits (alluvium) - paddy rice
Coastal fishing
Lowlands - cover only 17% of Japan's area but contain most of Japan's people, agriculture and industries.
Lumbering and tourism.

The staple food of the Japanese would be produced on

1. alluvium.
2. alluvium and diluvium.
3. diluvium.
4. lower mountain slopes.

E46

The raw material for the silk industry would be obtained from

1. alluvium.
2. diluvium.
3. lower mountain slopes.
4. mixed deciduous forests.

E47

According to the diagram, lumbering and tourism are important Japanese industries carried out on

1. flat land.
2. lower mountain slopes.
3. steep mountain slopes.
4. the coastal strip.

E48

How much of Japan's surface area is covered by lowlands?

1. 70%
2. 50%
3. 17%
4. 5%

E49

Japan's population would be greatest on the

1. lowlands.
2. lower mountain slopes.
3. diluvial plains.
4. alluvial plains.

E50

Questions to (E51 to E53) refer to the passage below.

> "Soil erosion means the carrying away of top soil. It is a problem of farming in mountain areas. Water runs off quickly and carries the top soil away. Farmers of mountain areas must make changes in the land itself - they must modify the environment. Mostly they use a very old method of farming to modify the mountain slopes so they can grow crops on them. They make terraces, by cutting away part of the slope to make it level and use the earth to build the land out from the slope."

According to the passage above, erosion is caused by

1. man building terraces.
2. the use of old methods of farming.
3. water running off quickly.
4. growing crops on mountain slopes.

E51

A terrace is best described as

1. a modified environment.
2. farming in mountain areas.
3. a man-levelled area on a mountain slope.
4. a method of soil erosion.

E52

A farmer ploughs along the contours of a hill to

1. show the slope of the land.
2. allow water to run down the hill.
3. reduce water loss through evaporation.
4. prevent soil erosion.

E53

TOPIC E

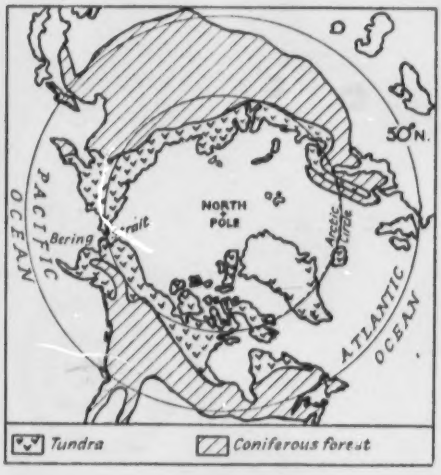
MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
E1	2	E27	2
E2	1	E28	2
E3	3	E29	4
E4	3	E30	3
E5	2	E31	3
E6	4	E32	2
E7	2	E33	2
E8	1	E34	1
E9	3	E35	3
E10	3	E36	2
E11	1	E37	3
E12	3	E38	3
E13	4	E39	1
E14	2	E40	4
E15	4	E41	2
E16	1	E42	2
E17	2	E43	2
E18	3	E44	3
E19	2	E45	2
E20	4	E46	2
E21	1	E47	3
E22	3	E48	3
E23	2	E49	3
E24	1	E50	1
E25	4	E51	3
E26	1	E52	3
		E53	4

CONIFEROUS FOREST LANDSCAPE

Questions and (F1 and F2) refer to the map below.

THE TUNDRA AND CONIFEROUS FOREST BELTS



The coniferous forest belt is located largely between

1. 50°N and 23½°S.
2. 50°N and 66½°N.
3. 50°N and 66½°S.
4. 50°N and 23½°N.

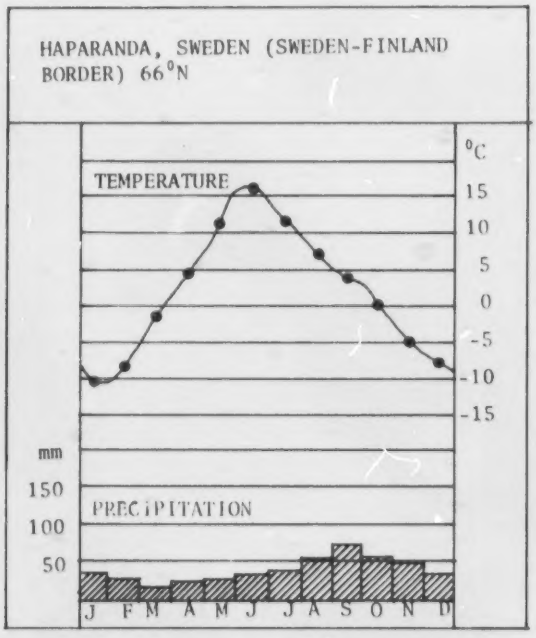
F1

The continents in which coniferous forest is mainly found are

1. South America, North America and Asia.
2. Africa, Europe and Asia.
3. Asia, Europe and North America.
4. Europe, Asia and Australia.

F2

Questions to (F3 to F5) refer to the climatic graph below.



Haparanda has an annual precipitation; and annual temperature range of

1. 304 mm and -10°C.
2. 420 mm and 13°C.
3. 508 mm and 26°C.
4. 1 000 mm and 37°C.

F3

Haparanda has its maximum precipitation in

1. spring.
2. summer.
3. autumn.
4. winter.

F4

According to the graph, in how many months of the year would the average monthly temperature be below 0°C at Haparanda?

1. 3
2. 5
3. 8
4. 10

F5

Questions and (F6 and F7) refer to the climatic figures for Kenora below.

KENORA (Lat. 49°N, Long. 94°W)

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temperature °C	-18	-15	- 8	2	10	16	19	17	11	3	-3	-14
Precipitation mm	33	25	35	35	61	81	104	81	71	53	35	30

Which one of the following landscapes do these figures represent?

1. Coniferous forest.
2. Desert.
3. Equatorial rainforest.
4. Mediterranean forest.

F6

The annual range of temperature in Celsius degrees at Kenora is

1. -1°
2. 1°
3. 15°
4. 37°

F7

There are larger areas of coniferous forests in the northern than in the southern hemisphere because, in the northern hemisphere

1. the land is flatter.
2. there are more mountains.
3. the climate is more suitable.
4. there is more land.

F8

In which of the following countries are coniferous forests found naturally?

1. Papua New Guinea.
2. Canada.
3. Libya.
4. Hawaii.

F9

The climate in coniferous forest regions is characterised by

1. short winters and long summers.
2. long cold winters and short cool summers.
3. cold winters and long cool summers.
4. short cold winters and long warm summers.

F10

Soils in coniferous forest regions are generally

1. lime rich.
2. deep and fertile.
3. heavily leached.
4. laterites.

F11

Coniferous forest soils are unsuitable for agriculture because they are

1. alkaline.
2. acidic.
3. alluvial.
4. lateritic.

F12

Coniferous forests and rainforests are similar in that they

1. contain few species.
2. grow in three layers or storeys.
3. are dominantly hardwoods.
4. are evergreen.

F13

VEGETATION TRANSECT

This diagram represents changes in vegetation in a particular area of the world. In which one of the following areas would these changes most likely occur?

1. Northern to Southern Europe.
2. Western to Eastern U.S.S.R.
3. Northern to Southern South America.
4. Western to Eastern South Africa.

F14

In which of the following landscapes would pine trees be the natural vegetation?

1. Coniferous forest.
2. Equatorial rainforest.
3. Mediterranean rural.
4. Tropical savanna.

F15

Which of the following groups of features would be most usual for trees in the coniferous forest?

1. Thick bark, broadleafed and evergreen.
2. Thick bark, needle shaped leaves and evergreen.
3. Thin bark, needle shaped leaves and evergreen.
4. Thin bark, needle shaped leaves and deciduous.

F16

Two advantages for lumbering in the coniferous forests are

1. scanty undergrowth and fear of disease.
2. stands of valuable trees and rivers for log transport.
3. location far from consuming areas and cheap hydro-electric power.
4. the generally healthy climate and the lack of roads and railways.

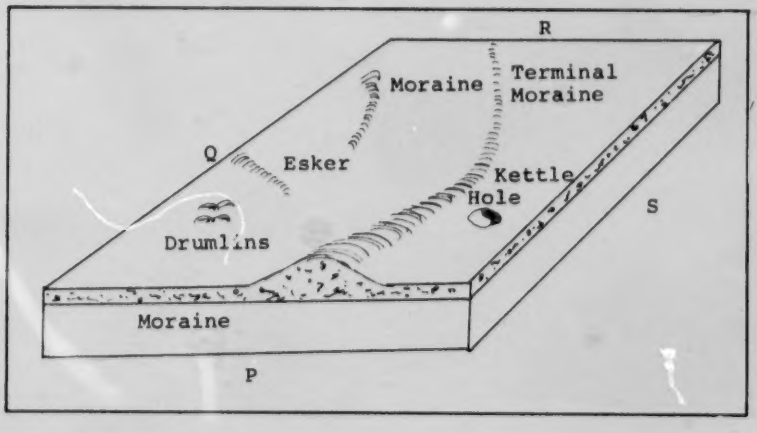
F17

Lakes and swamps are frequent in coniferous forest landscapes because of

1. past glacial action.
2. seasonal rainfall.
3. sparse vegetation cover.
4. deep soils.

F18

Questions and (F19 and F20) refer to the diagram below showing the topographic features left by a continental glacier.



The direction of ice flow would have been from

1. P to R.
2. R to P.
3. Q to S.
4. S to Q.

F19

As the glacier recedes, it deposits rocks and soil which are known as

1. moraine.
2. kettle holes.
3. drumlins.
4. glacial tuff.

F20

Questions to (F21 to F25) refer to the passage below.

"(In the taiga or boreal forest) ... trees are closely spaced, moderately tall and narrow straining upward for light; they have needle-like leaves and their seeds form in cones. Their branches slope down so that the winter snows may slide off. They clothe extensive areas of country where few types or even only the one type of tree will grow.

But the landscape shows more than the forest; seen from the air, there are intricate patterns of countless lakes and expanses of bare rock. These are reminders of great ice ages of earlier geological times when vast ice sheets expanded southwards from polar source areas. They disrupted the pattern of streams, moved soils and bared subsurface rock; and when finally they melted, the ground was ready to develop today's landscape of forest, lake and rock. There are also many areas of muskeg or swamp; this is poorly-drained country, and in the place of forest there are bogs and reeds, spindly trees and marsh - haven for myriad insects in summer, frozen hard in winter."

(Conolly & Cox, The World Scene Geography, Book 1)

According to the passage, the climate of this area is

1. very cold all year.
2. mild in winter and cool in summer.
3. cold in winter and warm in summer.
4. warm all the year.

F21

According to the passage, the agent chiefly responsible for forming the landscape was

1. water.
2. ice.
3. temperature.
4. wind.

F22

The term, "muskeg", refers to the

1. poorly drained country.
2. bared sub-surface rock.
3. frozen ice sheets.
4. moved soils.

F23

The trees of the coniferous forests are distinctive because

1. they have needle-like leaves and form cones.
2. they are closely spaced with dense undergrowth.
3. they are tall and mainly deciduous.
4. there are numerous varieties found in the one area.

F24

The soils of the coniferous forests are infertile because

1. they contain a great deal of humus and are not subject to leaching.
2. leaf litter decays slowly and minerals accumulate in the top layers.
3. they are heavily leached and contain acidic humus.
4. the upper layers of the soil are sandy and pine needles decay quickly.

F25

Questions to (F26 to F29) refer to the information below.

> The taiga is made up of a surprisingly limited variety of trees; there is nothing like the profusion of the equatorial forests. The chief conifers are the spruce, fir, larch, and pine, and all of these except the larch are evergreens. An interesting aspect, however, is that if part of the taiga is destroyed for some reason (perhaps the trees are felled for their timber or the forest may suffer from fire) the conifers are not the first trees to begin growing in the clearing. Surprisingly enough, it is a few types of broad-leaf trees such as birch and aspen which first move in, and it is likely to be a very long time after before the coniferous varieties establish themselves again.

The term *taiga* is applied to

1. broad leafed forests.
2. equatorial forests.
3. deciduous forests.
4. coniferous forests.

F26

According to the passage, the chief characteristic of the *taiga* is the

1. limited variety of species.
2. exclusively evergreen nature of the trees.
3. profusion of the equatorial rainforests.
4. long term dominance of the broad leafed trees.

F27

The trees in the *taiga* are felled to

1. destroy the forests.
2. be used as timber.
3. allow broad-leafed trees to grow.
4. remove the deciduous trees.

F28

The conifers can be regarded as evergreens because they

1. shed their leaves as temperatures increase.
2. shed their leaves during the wet season.
3. retain their leaves for several years.
4. retain their leaves for one growing season.

F29

Questions to (F30 to F35) refer to the information below.

CONIFEROUS FORESTS OF CANADA

Canada's extensive forests are its greatest renewable natural resource - they provide a livelihood for hundreds of thousands of people.

The forests control run-off, prevent soil erosion, provide shelter and food for wild-life and recreation facilities for people.

Bitterly Cold Winters and low precipitation *(250mm - 500 mm p.a.)*

Unlike Equatorial Rain forests, the Coniferous Forests consist of few species. Most like spruce, larch, fir, pine and hemlock are easily exploitable timber.

Nature has adapted tree life magnificently to the conditions. Needle leaves conserve valuable water by reducing evaporation losses (transpiration). Conical shaped trees with downward sloping branches allow snow to fall to the ground without branch damage, thick bark protects the tree from winter temperatures. Shallow root systems feed the trees from the soil lying above the permanently frozen ground (permafrost) several metres below the surface.

PODZOL SOILS

PERMAFROST

Greater efficiency in timber processing in Canada has resulted in more paper and pulp being produced from one cord of timber. Alcohol, vanillin, tanning, liquor binders and turpentine are made from what were formerly waste materials.

Reafforestation of cleared forest is a continual process in order to renew this valuable resource.

In which two important ways are conifers adapted to their environment?

1. Deep root systems and deciduous life cycle.
2. Broad leaves and drip tips.
3. Annual life cycle and cone seeds.
4. Needle leaves and conical shape.

F30

One reason why coniferous forests are easier to exploit than equatorial rainforests is because

1. cone shaped seeds make them easier to re-establish after clearing.
2. they have more branches and are smaller in height.
3. their surface roots make them easier to clear.
4. they have very few species and are easier to clear for lumber.

F31

By referring to Canada's timber as a "renewable natural resource" the author means that

1. once exploited, the resource cannot be replaced.
2. surrounding countries could supply timber once Canada's supplies run out.
3. reafforestation can take place once the stands have been cleared.
4. this resource would not be needed in the future.

F32

Besides providing lumber, the Canadian coniferous forests provide

1. rich soils, permafrost and Christmas trees for sale.
2. protection from soil erosion, refuge for wildlife and leisure facilities for people.
3. good soils for agriculture because of the build up of humus.
4. protection from permafrost and the bitterly cold conditions of winter.

F33

The increased efficiency of timber processing in Canada has resulted in

1. less timber being cleared and less products being extracted.
2. more timber being cleared for the same amount of products.
3. more pulp and a host of new by-products being produced from the same amount of lumber.
4. less reafforestation of the cleared forest areas.

F34

Permafrost refers to

1. permanently frozen surface soil.
2. seasonal freezing of all surface soils.
3. permanently frozen sub-soil.
4. seasonal thawing of the topsoil.

F35

The acid nature of soils in coniferous forest regions causes

1. reduced activity of worms and bacteria.
2. them to be fertile and good for agriculture.
3. their great depth because the acids eat into the parent material more quickly.
4. their easy erosion and removal.

F36

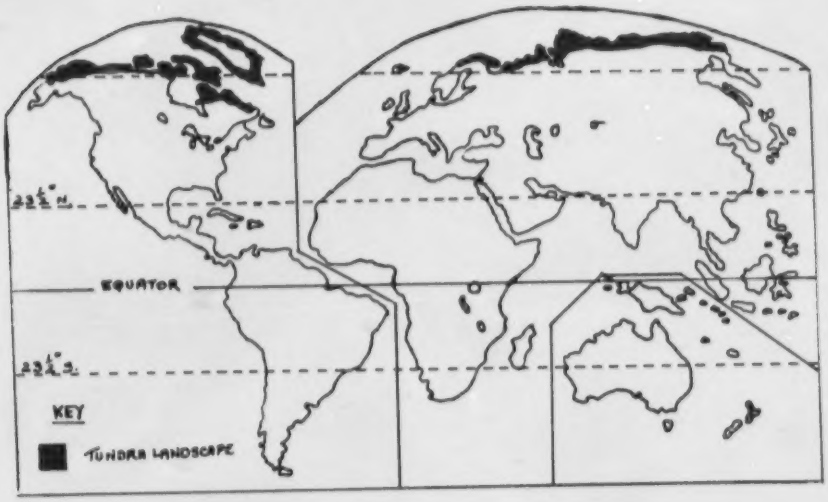
TOPIC F

CONIFEROUS FOREST LANDSCAPE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
F1	2	F19	3
F2	3	F20	1
F3	3	F21	3
F4	3	F22	2
F5	2	F23	1
F6	1	F24	1
F7	4	F25	3
F8	4	F26	4
F9	2	F27	1
F10	2	F28	2
F11	3	F29	3
F12	2	F30	4
F13	4	F31	4
F14	1	F32	3
F15	1	F33	2
F16	2	F34	3
F17	2	F35	3
F18	1	F36	1

TUNDRA LANDSCAPE

Questions and (G1 and G2) refer to the world map below.



Tundra regions of the world are located

1. in the southern hemisphere.
2. in U.S.S.R., Norway, Sweden and Finland only.
3. south of the Tropic of Cancer.
4. close to the Arctic Circle.

G1

A country which has **regions of tundra landscape is**

1. Norway.
2. Poland.
3. Venezuela.
4. Japan.

G2

The tundra landscapes are located

1. on the polewards side of the coniferous forests.
2. near the temperate forests of the northern hemisphere.
3. as a transition zone near the rainforests.
4. only along the north coast of Canada.

G3

Questions to (G4 to G7) refer to the climatic statistics for Yakutsk U.S.S.R. 55°N 130°E.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. °C	-43	-36	-23	-9	5	15	19	15	6	-18	-29	-40
Prec. mm	5	5	3	5	13	27	33	43	23	13	10	8

To which one of the following landscapes do the above statistics refer?

1. Desert.
2. Equatorial Rainforests.
3. Savanna Grasslands.
4. Tundra.

G4

Most precipitation in Yakutsk falls in

1. spring.
2. summer.
3. autumn.
4. winter.

G5

The annual range of temperature at this station is

1. 27C°
2. 31C°
3. 41C°
4. 62C°

G6

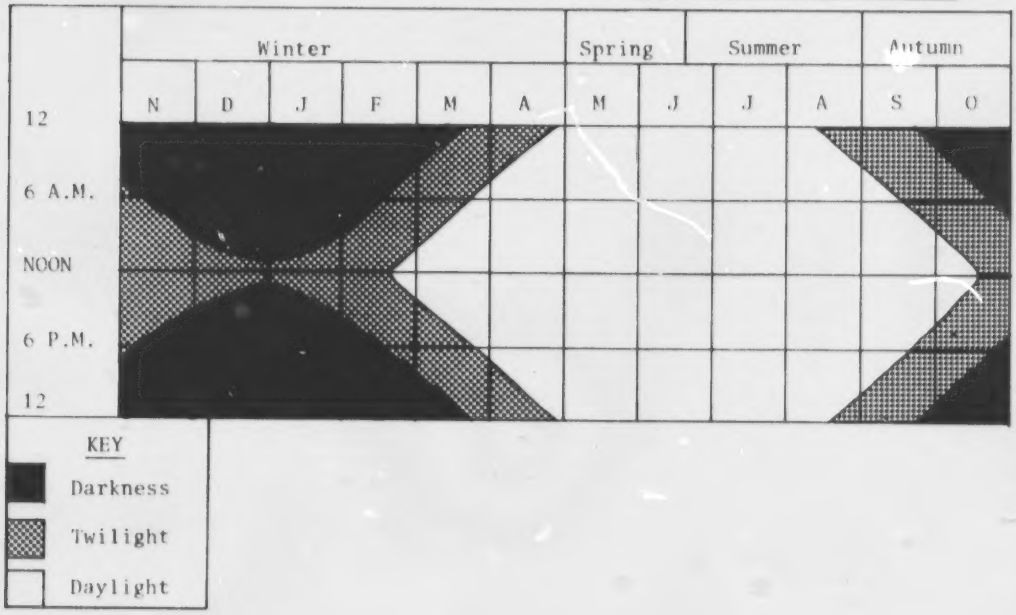
At Yakutsk, in general, precipitation

1. increases while temperature increases.
2. increases while temperature decreases.
3. decreases while temperature increases.
4. and temperature are unrelated.

G7

Questions to (G8 to G13) refer to the diagram below.

Hours of darkness, twilight and daylight at Cape Chelyuskin in Siberia.



How long does the 'tundra night' last in Chelyuskin?

1. Two hours.
2. Three days.
3. One week.
4. Four months.

G8

On December 31st in Chelyuskin, the total number of twilight hours is

1. 1
2. 3
3. 6
4. 8

G9

On which of the following dates would the sun be visible at midnight in Chelyuskin?

1. December 1st.
2. June 21st.
3. August 29th.
4. October 9th.

G10

The light conditions in mid-September would be

1. 24 hours of sunlight.
2. 12 hours of twilight and 12 hours of darkness.
3. 12 hours of sunshine and 12 hours of twilight.
4. 8 hours darkness, 8 hours twilight and 8 hours sunshine.

G11

The seasonal variation in the tundra region is a result of

1. the sun's movement north and south of the Equator.
2. moving pressure systems bringing different air masses at different times.
3. the world being tilted on an axis and rotating around the sun.
4. the sun's rays being vertically overhead only in the summer months.

G12

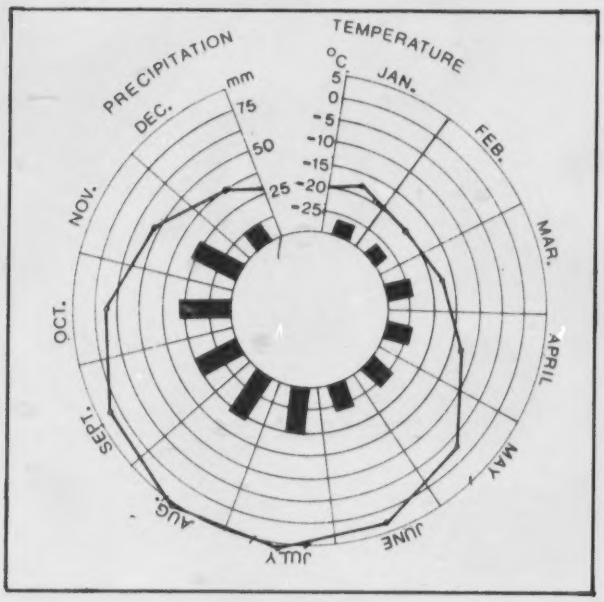
Summer at Chelyuskin occurs during

1. May, June, July.
2. June, July, August.
3. July, August, September.
4. December, January, February.

G13

Questions to (G14 to G19) refer to the climatic graph below.

STATION X



Station X has a

1. long winter and long summer.
2. long winter and short summer.
3. short winter and long summer.
4. short winter and short summer

G14

At Station X, the average monthly temperature

1. for four months is over 10°C.
2. of the warmest month is less than 10°C.
3. does not rise over 0°C.
4. goes as low as -25°C.

G15

The three driest months are

1. December, January and February.
2. March, April and May.
3. June, July and August.
4. September, October and November.

G16

The annual temperature range is

1. -20C^0
2. 5C^0
3. 15C^0
4. 25C^0

G17

The two warmest months are

1. June and July.
2. July and August.
3. September and October.
4. January and February.

G18

At this station, precipitation

1. increases as temperature increases.
2. increases as temperature decreases.
3. decreases as temperature increases.
4. does not change with temperature.

G19

At latitude 65^{0}N in Alaska, the ground would be boggy in summer because

1. of runoff from the Alaska Range.
2. sea-level rises when the ice melts and floods the area.
3. frozen ground below the surface will not let the water drain downwards.
4. a high level of flooding occurs with the winter maximum rainfall.

G20

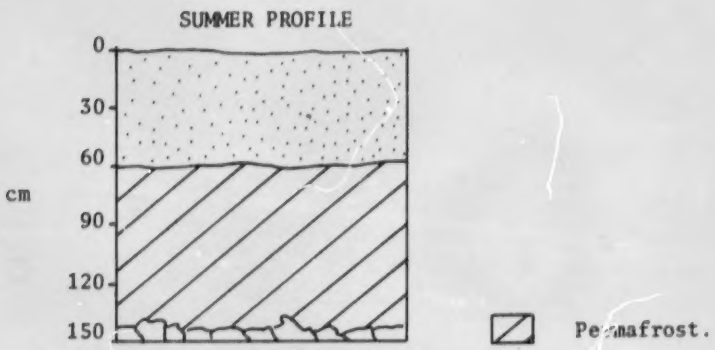
During the summer months tundra areas have poor drainage because of the

1. hilly topography.
2. porous soils.
3. permafrost.
4. high rainfall.

G21

Questions to (G22 to G24) refer to the soil profile below.

TUNDRA SOIL PROFILE



In summer the soil thaws to a depth of

1. 0 cm.
2. 30 cm.
3. 60 cm.
4. 90 cm.

G22

The zone of permafrost begins at a depth of

1. 0 cm.
2. 30 cm.
3. 60 cm.
4. 90 cm.

G23

When we talk of "permafrost", we are talking of permanently

1. snow-covered ground.
2. frozen layers of soil.
3. moving ice sheets.
4. thawing layers of soil.

G24

One of the reasons the tundra has cool summers is because

1. the lands are in low latitudes.
2. clouds prevent the sun's rays reaching the surface.
3. the ground is cold.
4. the sun is low in the sky.

G25

In which of the following environments is permafrost widespread?

1. Tundra.
2. Savanna grasslands.
3. Deciduous forest.
4. Equatorial rainforest.

G26

Podsols, permafrost and muskeg are terms associated with

1. tundra landscapes.
2. mountain landscapes.
3. pampas.
4. selva.

G27

Tundra soils can be described as

1. alluvial.
2. poorly developed.
3. lateritic.
4. productive.

G28

Which type of vegetation is usually found in the tundra lands?

1. Pine trees.
2. Mosses and lichens.
3. Permanent pasture.
4. Deciduous trees.

G29

Tundra vegetation provides

1. a valuable source of world timber supplies.
2. summer food for migrating animals.
3. materials needed for modern settlements.
4. the main food supply for native people.

G30

Tree growth in the tundra is limited by

1. lumbering activities.
2. low temperatures.
3. long growing season.
4. fertile soils.

G31

Isolation in the tundra is a result of

1. extensive pastoralism.
2. sedentary subsistence agriculture.
3. the combination of distance and climate.
4. government intervention.

G32

The population of the tundra lands may be described as

1. rural and dense.
2. rural and sparse.
3. urban and dense.
4. urban and sparse.

G33

In the tundra landscape, the population density is

1. low because of the high humidity.
2. high because of the mineral wealth.
3. low because of the harsh climate.
4. high because of Government incentives.

G34

Questions to (G35 to G39) refer to the passage below.

ANIMAL LIFE

"The tundra of northern Siberia is a land of a variety of bird, animal and insect life in summer. The presence of myriads of insects is one of the reasons for a great migration of birds from the south.

The first of the migratory birds reach the Siberia tundra in June. Many of the species build nests and breed during July. Insect-eating birds, such as stints and plovers, sandpipers, ducks and geese live together with fish eaters such as gulls and flesh eaters such as hawks and falcons. The birds begin their southward migration early, and by the end of August have left the tundra as the first winter blizzards are blowing from the north. Most of the smaller animals spend the winter in the snow. Arctic fox, arctic hare, ermine and lemming are all protected by furry coats.

Source: **Cox & Conolly, The World Scene, Book 1, p. 90.**

In the tundra, migratory birds usually arrive in

1. autumn.
2. winter.
3. spring.
4. summer.

G35

Birds migrate to the tundra because

1. the trees of the tundra offer good nesting places.
2. the predatory animals move south.
3. there is an abundant supply of food available.
4. stints, plovers and sandpipers can get a good supply of fish to eat.

G36

Arctic foxes survive in the tundra in winter because

1. they are cold-blooded animals.
2. their fur protects them against the cold.
3. they hibernate in the snow.
4. their staple diet is fish.

G37

Hawks and falcons are

1. carnivorous.
2. omnivorous.
3. crustaceous.
4. herbivorous.

G38

How many months do birds spend in the tundra each year?

1. Two.
2. Three.
3. Four.
4. Five.

G39

Traditionally the nature of the dominant tundra landuse has been

1. sedentary.
2. subsistence.
3. commercial.
4. cash crop.

G40

Traditional activities in the tundra lands were mainly associated with

1. commercial forests.
2. nomadic hunting and fishing.
3. subsistence farming.
4. commercial herding.

G41

The hunting methods of the Eskimo have been changed by

1. new farming techniques.
2. high powered rifles.
3. domesticating the reindeer.
4. climatic change.

G42

Questions to (G43 to G46) refer to the extract below.

> "No roads or railways link it to the outside world: except by air, the only way in or out is by boat along 1,000 km of the Lena River, then by train - an impossible route during most of the year when the river is frozen. It is basically a no-frills life, and the Government compensates those who work here with many privileges, including salaries more than double those elsewhere, extra vacation, free tickets to visit other parts of the country and early retirement."

The major problem of the tundra area referred to above is

1. overpopulation.
2. isolation.
3. low wages.
4. cost of travel.

G43

The only method of travel which can be used throughout the whole year is by

1. river.
2. train.
3. road.
4. air.

G44

The area referred to in the passage above is located in

1. U.S.A.
2. U.S.S.R.
3. Sweden.
4. Japan.

G45

People have moved to this tundra region because of

1. improving climatic conditions.
2. government incentives.
3. the search for adventure.
4. recent improvements in transport.

G46

Modern settlements in tundra regions exist because of the

1. demand for winter sports facilities.
2. importance of coniferous trees.
3. discovery of new mineral deposits.
4. need for new areas of settlement.

G47

The Arctic Region is noted for its

1. widespread dairying activities.
2. intensive crop-growing.
3. limited agricultural landuse.
4. wheat and sheep farming.

G48

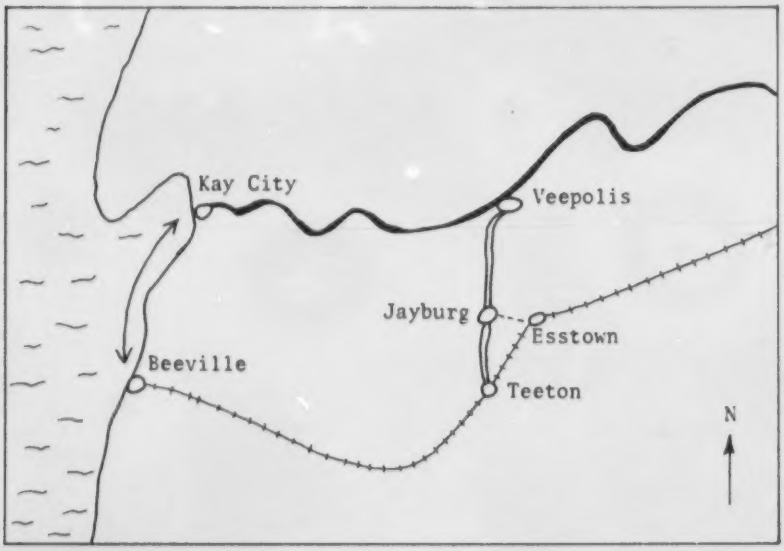
TOPIC 'G'

THE TUNDRA LANDSCAPE

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
G1	4	G25	4
G2	1	G26	1
G3	1	G27	1
G4	4	G28	2
G5	2	G29	2
G6	4	G30	2
G7	1	G31	2
G8	4	G32	3
G9	2	G33	2
G10	2	G34	3
G11	3	G35	4
G12	3	G36	3
G13	2	G37	2
G14	2	G38	1
G15	2	G39	2
G16	1	G40	2
G17	4	G41	2
G18	2	G42	2
G19	1	G43	2
G20	3	G44	4
G21	3	G45	2
G22	3	G46	2
G23	3	G47	3
G24	2	G48	3

MAPPING

Questions to (V1 to V3) refer to the map and table shown below.



Type of Transport	Symbol	Cost of transport per kilometre	Distances
Sea		$ 0.10	Kay City - Beeville : 30 km
River		$ 1.00	Kay City - Veepolis : 100 km
Railway		$ 2.00	Teeton - Esstown : 10 km
Road		$ 5.00	Teeton - Beeville : 120 km
Mule Track		$20.00	Teeton - Jayburg : 10 km
			Jayburg - Veepolis : 20 km
			Jayburg - Esstown : 5 km

If you were travelling from Teeton to Esstown, you would be travelling by

1. road in a north-westerly direction.
2. rail in a north-easterly direction.
3. rail in a northerly direction.
4. road in a north-easterly direction.

V1

Which is the shortest route between Kay City and Teeton? Via

1. Veepolis then Jayburg.
2. Beeville.
3. Esstown, Jayburg then Veepolis.
4. Veepolis, Esstown then Jayburg.

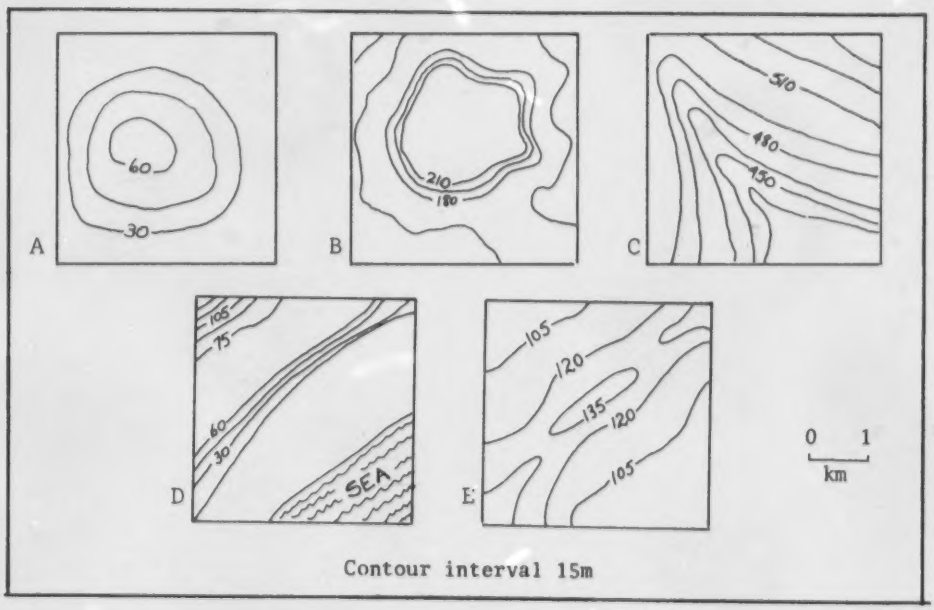
V2

Which is the cheapest route for an exporter sending his goods from Esstown to Kay City? Via

1. Jayburg and Veepolis.
2. Teeton, Jayburg and Veepolis.
3. Teeton and Beeville.
4. Jayburg, Teeton and Beeville.

V3

Questions to (V4 to V9) refer to the diagrams shown below.



On which of the above form-line maps does a V-shaped valley occur?

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

V4

On which of the form-line maps does a cliff occur?

1. A.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

V5

On which of the form-line maps does a plateau occur?

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

V6

On which of the form-line maps does a ridge occur?

1. A.
2. B.
3. D.
4. E.

V7

On which of the form-line maps does a conical hill occur?

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

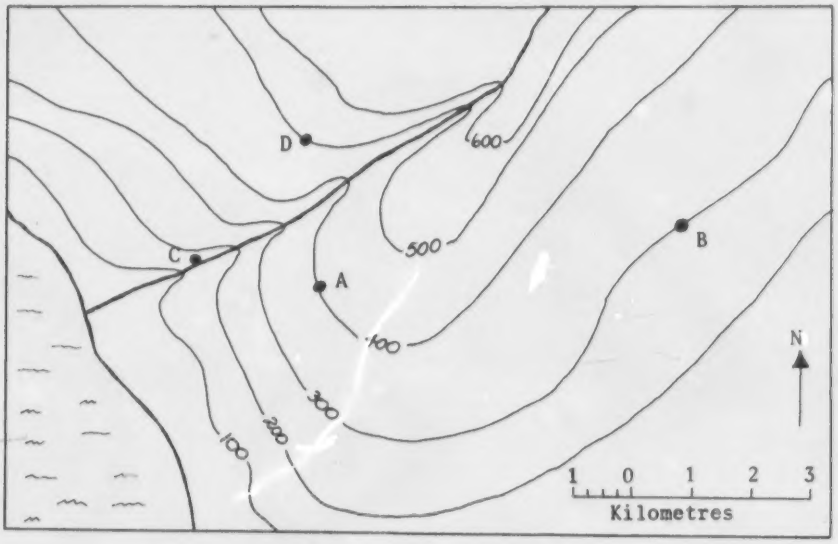
V8

Which topographic feature would be most likely associated with a stream or river?

1. B.
2. C.
3. D.
4. E.

V9

Questions to (V10 to V18 ; refer to the map shown below.



The contour interval used on this map is

1. 50 metres.
2. 100 metres.
3. 150 metres.
4. 200 metres.

V10

The straight line distance between Point A and Point B is

1. 4 kilometres.
2. 5 kilometres.
3. 6 kilometres.
4. 7 kilometres.

V11

The altitude at Point D is

1. 600 metres.
2. 500 metres.
3. 400 metres.
4. 300 metres.

V12

The difference in height between Point B and Point D is

1. 200 metres.
2. 300 metres.
3. 400 metres.
4. 500 metres.

V13

Point C is most likely to be located on

1. a plateau.
2. a mountain.
3. the coast.
4. a river.

V14

The direction of Point D from Point A is

1. north.
2. south.
3. east.
4. west.

V15

On this map, the ocean is located to the

1. north-east.
2. south-east.
3. north-west.
4. south-west.

V16

The direction in which the river is flowing is

1. north-west.
2. north-east.
3. south-west.
4. south-east.

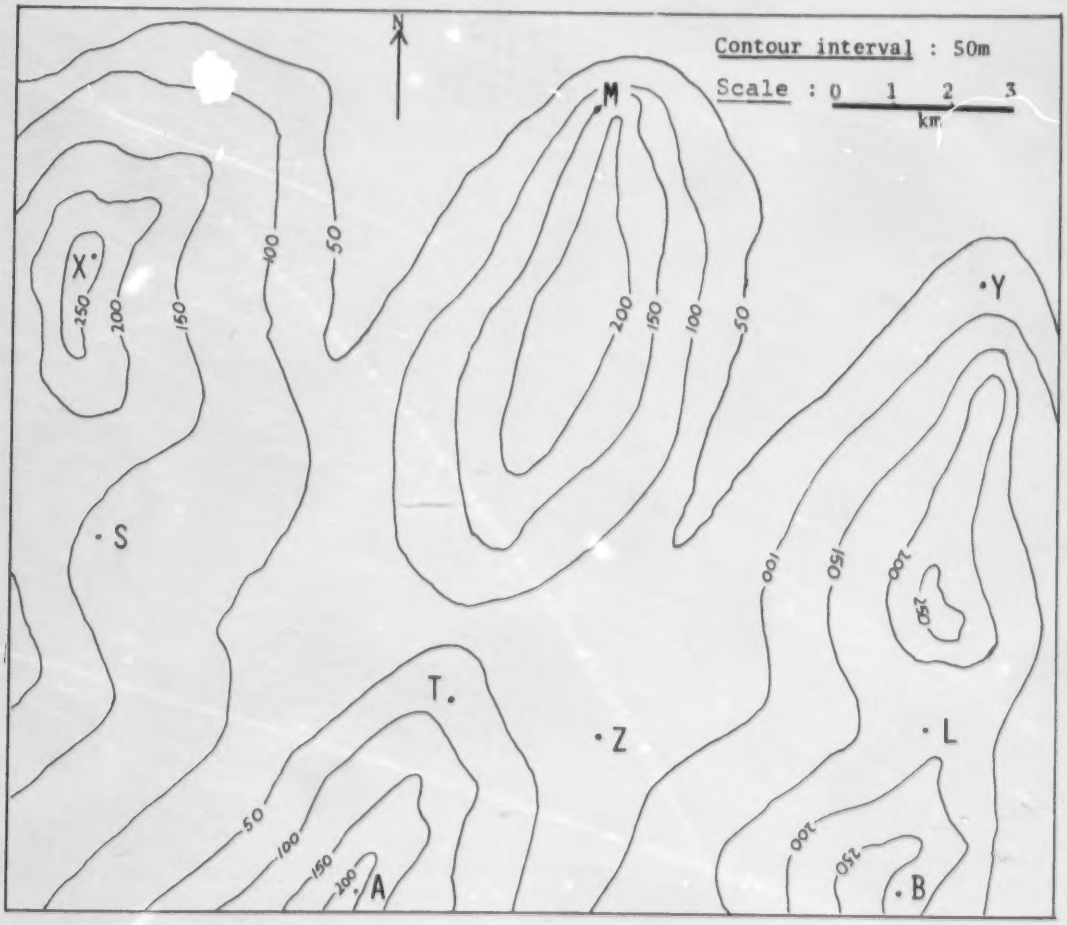
V17

The topography shown by this map could be termed

1. very flat.
2. gently sloping.
3. a plateau.
4. very rugged.

V18

Questions to (V19 to V24) refer to the map below.



The height of Point A is approximately

1. 175 metres.
2. 225 metres.
3. 275 metres.
4. 325 metres.

V19

The direction of Point A from Point B is

1. west.
2. east.
3. south.
4. north.

V20

The distance from Point X to Point Y in a direct line is

1. 5 kilometres.
2. 15 kilometres.
3. 20 kilometres.
4. 25 kilometres.

V21

If visibility is only 12 kilometres it would be possible to see

1. A from B.
2. A from X.
3. X from Y.
4. Y from A.

V22

If you were standing at Point Z would it be possible for you to see Point B?

1. Yes, on any day.
2. Cannot tell.
3. No.
4. Only on clear days.

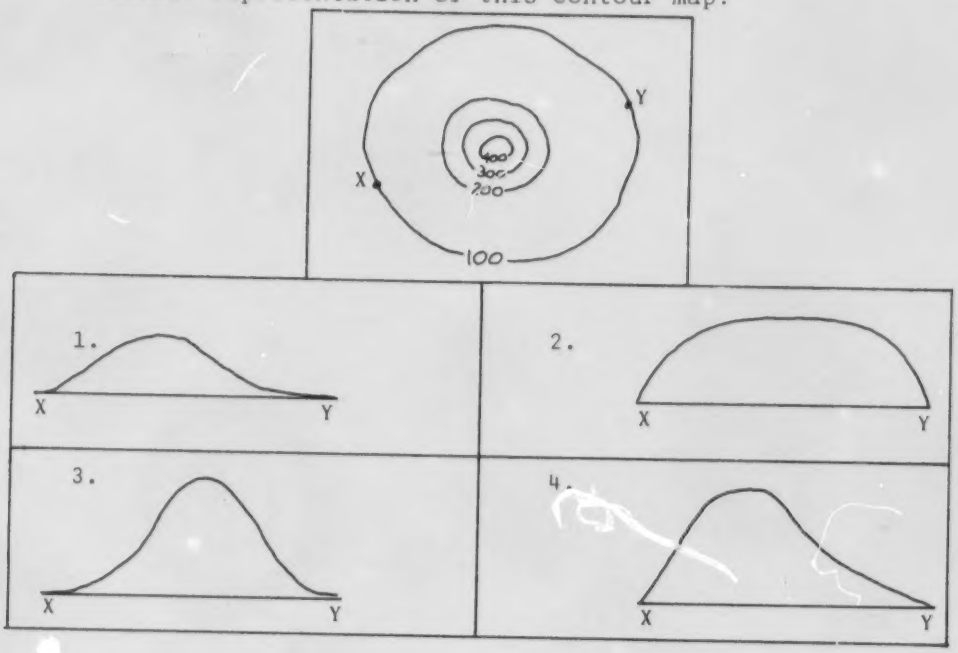
V23

The steepest slope shown on the map is at Point

1. L.
2. M.
3. S.
4. T.

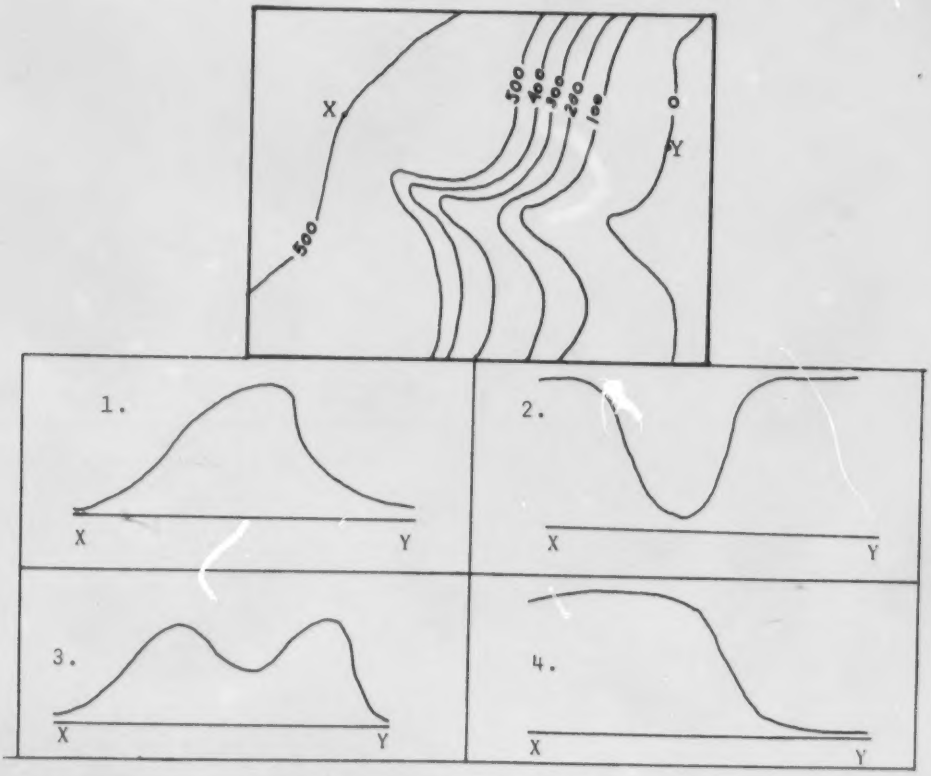
V24

Which of the following cross-sections from X to Y is the correct representation of this contour map?



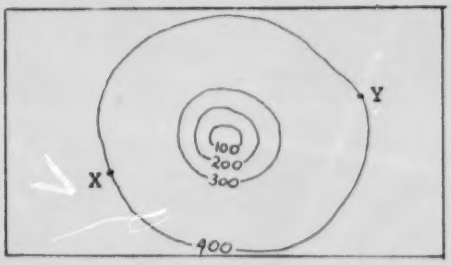
V25

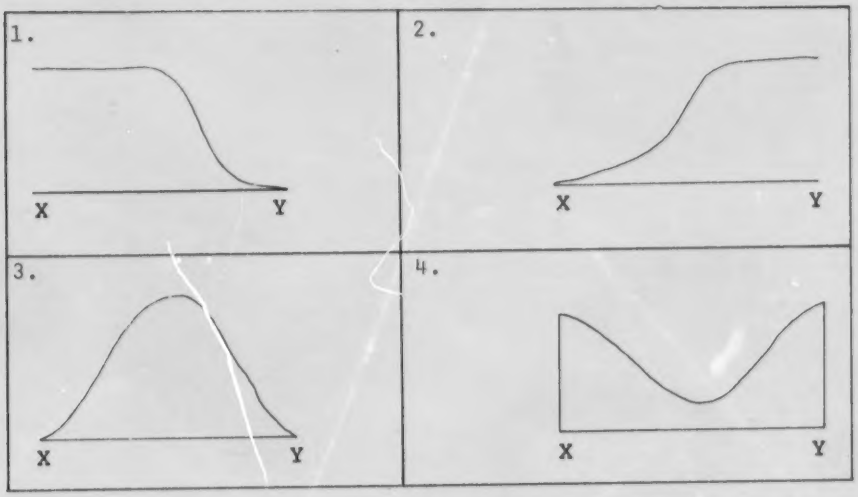
Which of the following cross-sections from X to Y is the correct representation of this contour map?



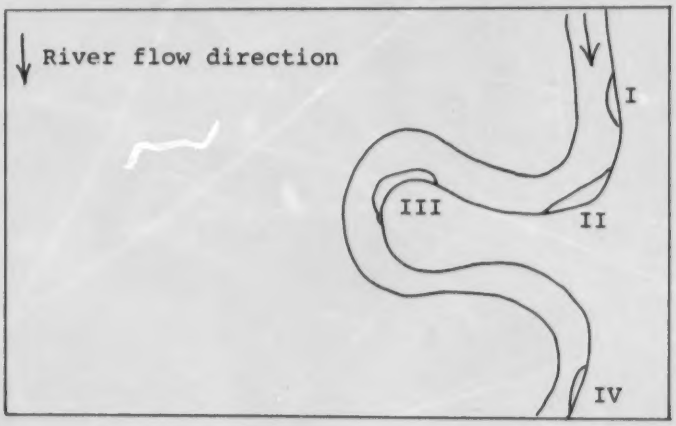
V26

Which of the following cross-sections is similar to the cross-section from X to Y?





V27

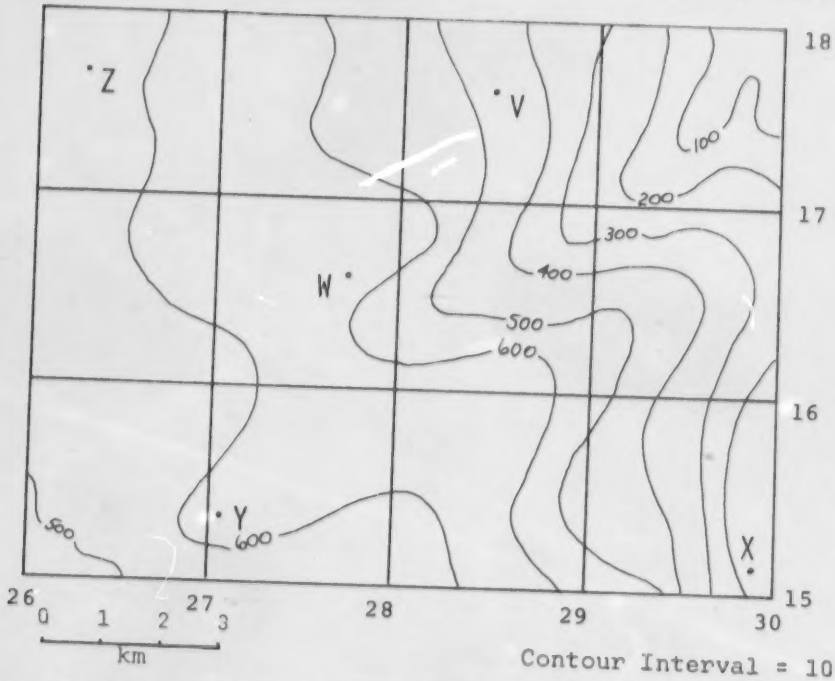


Which section of the river bank would be most subject to erosion?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.

V28

Questions to (V29 to V34) refer to the map below.



Contour Interval = 100 m

The six figure grid reference for Station Y is

1. 289167.
2. 167289.
3. 271153.
4. 153271.

V29

When travelling from X to W in a straight line, the general direction of travel would be

1. north-west.
2. north-north-west.
3. west-north-west.
4. south-west.

V30

The straight line distance from Y to Z is

1. 0.8 km.
2. 8 km.
3. 80 km.
4. 800 km.

V31

Which one of the following statements relating to Point Y is correct?

1. X and Z have the same elevation from Y.
2. W is lower in elevation than Y.
3. V is higher in elevation than Y.
4. Y is higher in elevation than Z.

V32

Point Y is best described as being

1. 400 m higher in elevation than W.
2. approximately the same elevation as V.
3. less than 200 m higher in elevation than Z.
4. lower in elevation than X.

V33

If you had to walk in a straight line from Z to X, which one of the following diagrams gives the best indication of the slopes you would encounter?

DIAGRAM 1

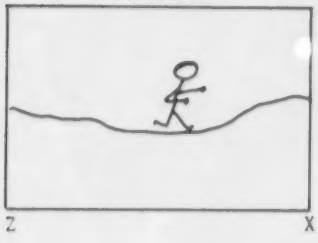


DIAGRAM 2

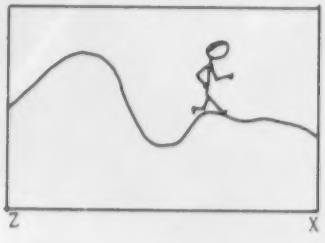


DIAGRAM 3

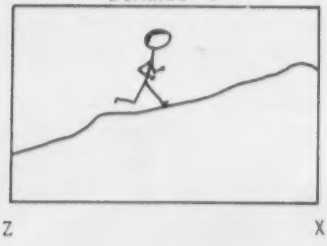
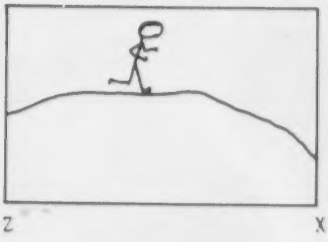


DIAGRAM 4



V34

Questions to (V35 to V41) refer to the list shown below.

A.	Mercator World Projection.
B.	Map of Australia showing railways and gauges.
C.	Map of New South Wales showing road systems.
D.	Military survey topographic map of Port Stephens, N.S.W.
E.	Gregory's street directory for Sydney.
F.	Aerial photograph of Newcastle.

From the list above, the only one which is NOT a diagrammatical representation of a portion of the earth's surface drawn to scale is

1. C.
2. D.
3. E.
4. F.

V35

Which map would show if a certain N.S.W. country town is linked to Sydney by rail?

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

V36

"The Pacific Highway merges with the New England Highway at the N.S.W. town of Hexham."

This statement could be verified by looking at map

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

V37

How many of the maps listed could show the Tropic of Cancer?

1. One.
2. Two.
3. Three.
4. Four.

V38

"Victoria's railway gauge is larger than that of Queensland."

This fact could be proved by consulting map

1. A.
2. B.
3. C.
4. D.

V39

Which one of the maps listed below would feature contour lines?

1. A.
2. B.
3. D.
4. F.

V40

How many of the maps listed would depict Tasmania?

1. One.
2. Two.
3. Three.
4. Four.

V41

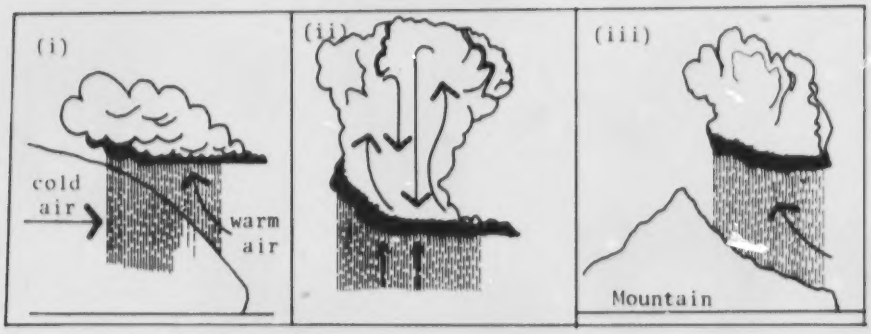
TOPIC 'V'

MAPPING

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
V1	2	V22	2
V2	1	V23	3
V3	3	V24	2
V4	3	V25	3
V5	3	V26	4
V6	1	V27	4
V7	4	V28	2
V8	1	V29	3
V9	2	V30	1
V10	2	V31	2
V11	3	V32	4
V12	2	V33	3
V13	1	V34	4
V14	4	V35	4
V15	1	V36	2
V16	4	V37	3
V17	3	V38	1
V18	2	V39	2
V19	2	V40	3
V20	1	V41	2
V21	2		

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Questions to (W1 to W3) refer to the diagrams shown below.



The three types of rainfall shown represent respectively

1. (i) frontal rain, (ii) convectional rain and (iii) orographic rain.
2. (i) orographic rain, (ii) frontal rain and (iii) convectional rain.
3. (i) convectional rain, (ii) orographic rain and (iii) frontal rain.
4. (i) frontal rain, (ii) orographic rain and (iii) convectional rain.

W1

Convectional rainfall is most frequently found in

1. equatorial areas.
2. mountain areas.
3. polar areas.
4. mid-latitude areas.

W2

A hailstorm is most likely to form under the conditions shown in

1. (i) and (iii).
2. (ii) and (iii).
3. (iii).
4. (i) and (ii).

W3

Questions to (W4 to W6) refer to the information given below on the weather patterns for two *consecutive* days.

DAY 1

SYDNEY - 3 p.m.

TEMPERATURE - Max. 36°C
Min. 18°C

WIND - 5 knots N. East

PRESSURE - 1012 mb

PRECIPITATION - 0 mm
(in previous 24 hrs.)

RELATIVE HUMIDITY - 52%

CLOUD COVER

TYPE - Cumulonimbus

DAY 2

SYDNEY - 3 p.m.

TEMPERATURE - Max. 22°C
Min. 12°C

WIND - 15 knots South

PRESSURE - 1000 mb

PRECIPITATION - 44 mm
(in previous 24 hrs.)

RELATIVE HUMIDITY - 84%

CLOUD COVER

The average temperature on Day 2 was

1. the same as Day 1.
2. nine degrees lower than Day 1.
3. ten degrees lower than Day 1.
4. six degrees higher than Day 1.

W4

Which of the following groups most accurately describes the change from Day I to Day 2?

1. Decreased mean temperature, increased pressure, decreased relative humidity.
2. Increased wind speed, decreased pressure, increased relative humidity.
3. Increased pressure, increased cloud cover, decreased wind speed.
4. Increased relative humidity, decreased precipitation, increased pressure.

W5

The statistics referred to in the diagram would be most representative of

1. January.
2. May.
3. July.
4. October.

W6

Which one of the following is <u>incorrectly</u> paired?

	LINES	JOIN PLACES OF EQUAL ...
1.	CONTOURS	HEIGHT
2.	ISOHYETS	RAINFALL
3.	ISOBARS	HUMIDITY
4.	ISOTHERMS	TEMPERATURE

W7

Which one of the following results from the effects of freezing?

1. Dew.
2. Hail.
3. Mist.
4. Rain.

W8

Which of the following has the most influence on climate?

1. Isobar.
2. Isotherm.
3. Latitude.
4. Longitude.

W9

"Humidity" is best defined as the

1. amount of heat in the air.
2. actual temperature of the air.
3. amount of water vapour in the air.
4. temperature of the water vapour in the air.

W10

High altitude, feathery clouds are called

1. altostratus.
2. stratus.
3. cirrus.
4. cumulus.

W11

Longitude is defined as the distance in degrees

1. north or south of the Equator.
2. east or west of Greenwich.
3. east or west of the International Date Line.
4. north or south of the poles.

W12

A plant eating animal is called

1. a carnivore.
2. a herbivore.
3. a predator.
4. an abattoir.

W13

Plants which flourish continuously are called

1. annuals.
2. ephemerals.
3. perennials.
4. exotics.

W14

Questions to (W15 to W18) refer to the table below, showing climates typical of six weather stations throughout the world.

	I		II		III		IV		V		VI	
Month	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
January	24	104	-13	64	-28	8	27	54	10	26	20	0
February	24	76	-12	61	-25	5	27	59	12	18	19	3
March	24	76	-6	61	-25	5	28	94	15	15	17	5
April	25	104	1	48	-19	8	27	155	19	10	14	15
May	26	132	7	76	-7	8	26	48	24	3	11	61
June	27	137	12	92	2	8	24	0	29	3	8	84
July	27	147	14	74	4	28	23	0	32	33	8	71
August	27	150	13	81	3	20	23	3	31	26	10	54
September	27	152	10	79	-1	13	24	3	28	18	11	33
October	27	145	5	84	-11	20	26	15	21	13	14	13
November	25	178	-1	74	-2?	10	27	150	15	20	17	5
December	24	137	-3	71	-2?	10	27	119	11	18	17	5

T = Temperature (°C.) P = Precipitation (mm)

At which station would dense evergreen broadleaf forest be found?

1. I.
2. IV.
3. V.
4. VI.

W15

At which station would desert shrub be found?

1. I.
2. III.
3. IV.
4. V.

W16

At which station would coniferous forest be found?

1. II.
2. III.
3. IV.
4. VI.

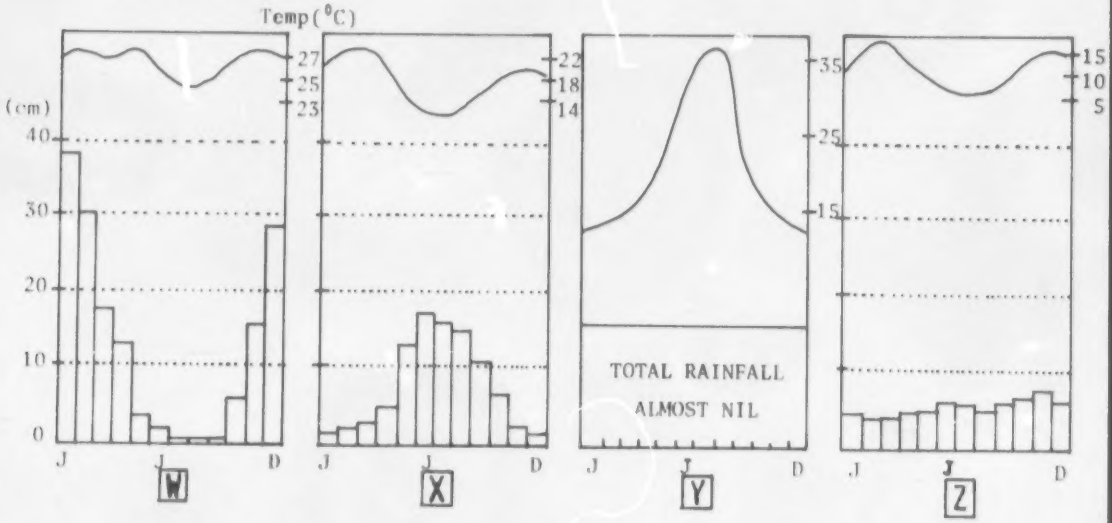
W17

At which station would drought-resistant shrub woodland be found?

1. III.
2. IV.
3. V.
4. VI.

W18

Questions to (W19 to W21) refer to the four climatic graphs, lettered W, X, Y and Z.



Which climate represented by these graphs would be the most hostile to man?

1. W
2. X
3. Y
4. Z

W19

Which one of the following descriptions best fits the climate represented by Graph X?

1. Winter maximum of precipitation.
2. Even rainfall distribution throughout the year.
3. Winter precipitation in the form of snow.
4. Very long and hot summers.

W20

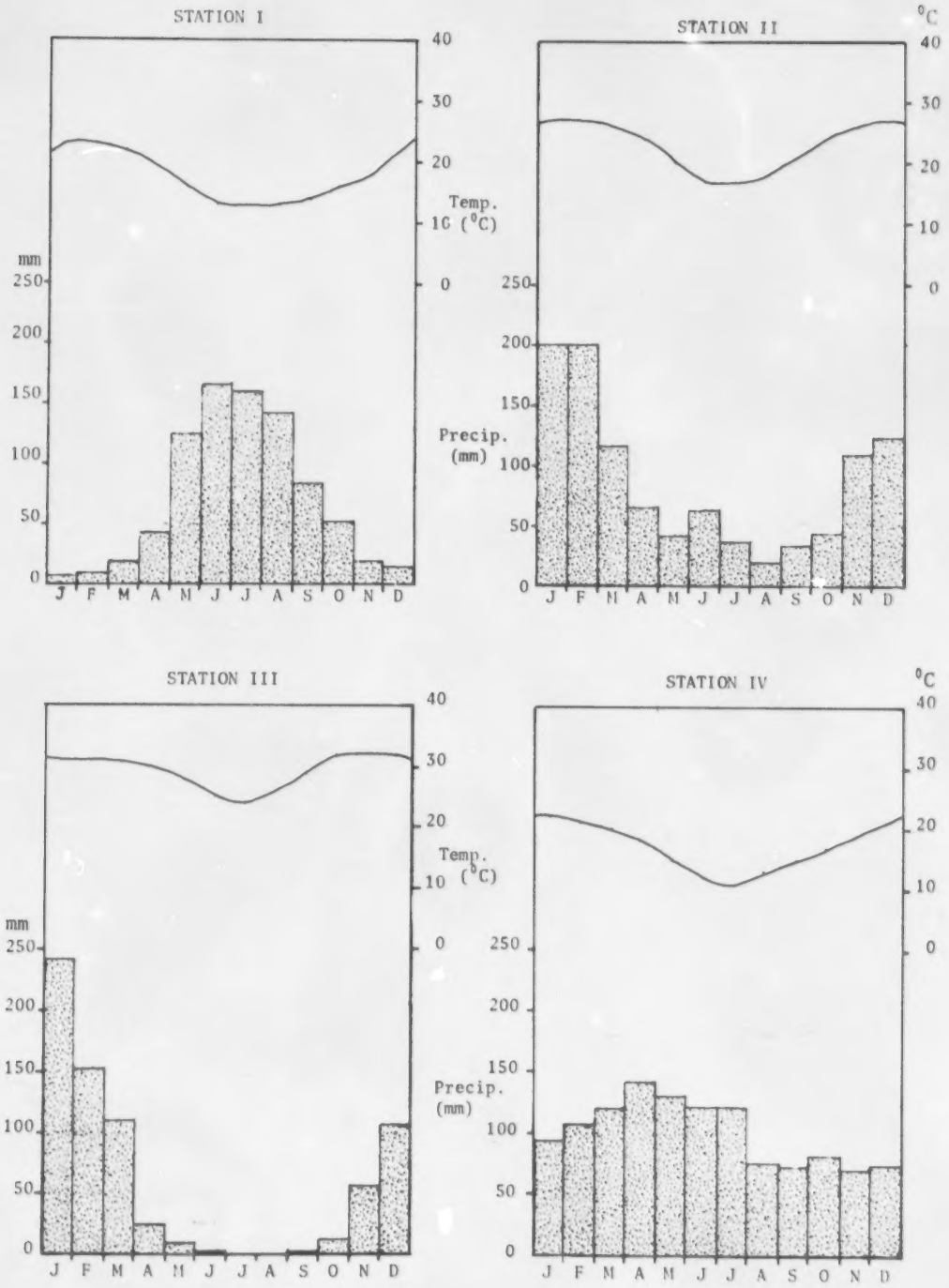
"Between the tropical forests which are hot and wet, and the deserts which are hot and dry, there are lands which are also hot, but at one time of the year they are wet, and at another time they are dry."

Which of the graphs represents this intermediate type?

1. W
2. X
3. Y
4. Z

W21

Questions to (W22 to W26) refer to the four climatic graphs shown below.



Which climatic graph closely resembles that of Sydney?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.

W22

Which climatic graph closely resembles that of Darwin?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.

W23

Which station is located in a climatic region in which sugar production is a major industry?

1. I.
2. II.
3. III.
4. IV.

W24

The range of temperature at Station IV is

1. $4C^0$
2. $8C^0$
3. $11C^0$
4. $22C^0$

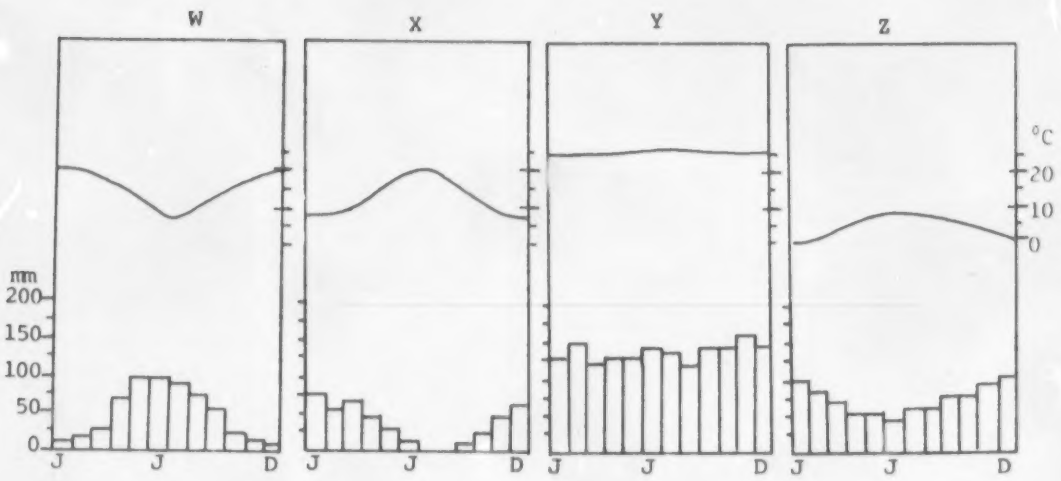
W25

The climate represented by the graph for Station III shows

1. precipitation in the form of snow.
2. a northern hemisphere climate.
3. all months less than 30^0C temperature.
4. summer maximum of precipitation.

W26

Questions to (W27 to W31) refer to the four climatic graphs shown below.



Temperatures at Station Y compared to the other stations, have a

1. large annual range.
2. small annual range.
3. small diurnal range.
4. large diurnal range.

W27

The climate at Station X has

1. no months over 0°C.
2. up to four months over 10°C.
3. six months between 0° and 10°C.
4. more than four months over 10°C.

W28

The climate represented by Y would be typical of

1. low latitudes in the northern hemisphere.
2. high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.
3. low latitudes in the southern hemisphere.
4. mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere.

W29

The climate in which a tropical rainforest would be found is represented by the letter

1. W.
2. X.
3. Y.
4. Z.

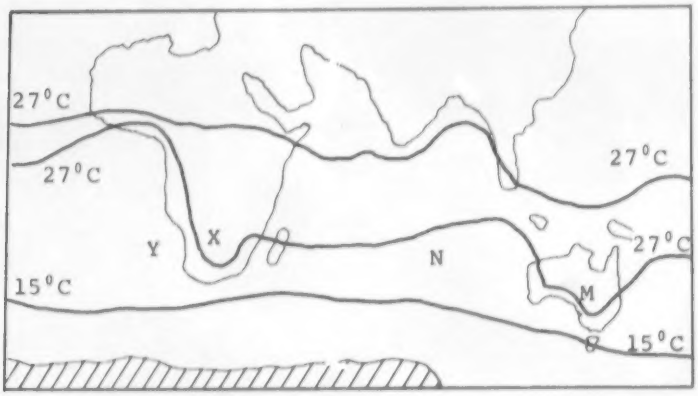
W30

Which climate would be found in a Mediterranean region of the southern hemisphere?

1. W.
2. X.
3. Y.
4. Z.

W31

The map below is an extract from a world map of average January temperatures. Study the map carefully; then answer questions and (W32 and W33).



Of the following statements, which one gives the most accurate description of the temperature conditions at X, Y, N and M?

1. During January, temperatures at X and M are above 27°C and at Y and N are below 27°C.
2. X and M are hotter than Y and N.
3. X and M have higher average temperatures than Y and N.
4. During January, the mean monthly temperatures at X and M are above 27°C and at Y and N are between 15°C and 27°C.

W32

The southward bending over Africa of the 27°C isotherm is best explained by which one of the following statements?

1. Relief affects temperature.
2. In summer, land masses become hotter than the sea.
3. The interior of continents is hotter in summer than the ocean in the same latitude.
4. The west coast of continents is affected by cold ocean currents.

W33

It is usually warm to hot near the Equator because

1. the sun is closer to the Equator.
2. the sun's rays strike at a more direct angle.
3. it is a region of low atmospheric pressure encouraging strong sunlight.
4. air descends near the Equator causing the air to gain heat energy.

W34

The January Mean Temperature in London (England) is less than the January Mean Temperature in Cairo (Egypt) because

1. Cairo is closer to the Sahara Desert.
2. London is closer to the North Sea.
3. London is further from the Equator than Cairo.
4. Cairo is sheltered from cool Atlantic winds.

W35

It is generally cooler at the top than the bottom of a mountain because

1. for much of the day the sun strikes the mountain side at an acute angle.
2. the thinner vegetation cover allows the heat to escape.
3. the less dense air allows the heat to escape more rapidly.
4. stronger winds prevent the accumulation of warmed air.

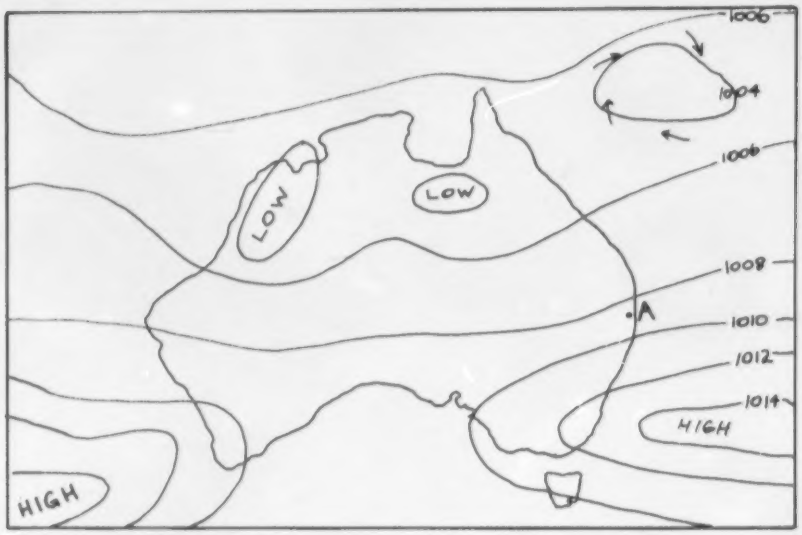
W36

Washing will dry quickest where there is

1. high temperature, a high relative humidity and a strong wind.
2. high temperature, a low relative humidity and a light wind.
3. high temperature, a low relative humidity and a strong wind.
4. low temperature, a high relative humidity and a strong wind.

W37

Questions to (W38 to W40) refer to the weather map below.



The isobars on the map indicate a pattern that is typical of

1. summer.
2. autumn.
3. winter.
4. spring.

W38

We know that the unmarked cell is a LOW because

1. the isobar is less than 1014 millibars.
2. the air is moving in a clockwise direction.
3. lows frequently form off the Queensland coast.
4. it is small in size like the other lows.

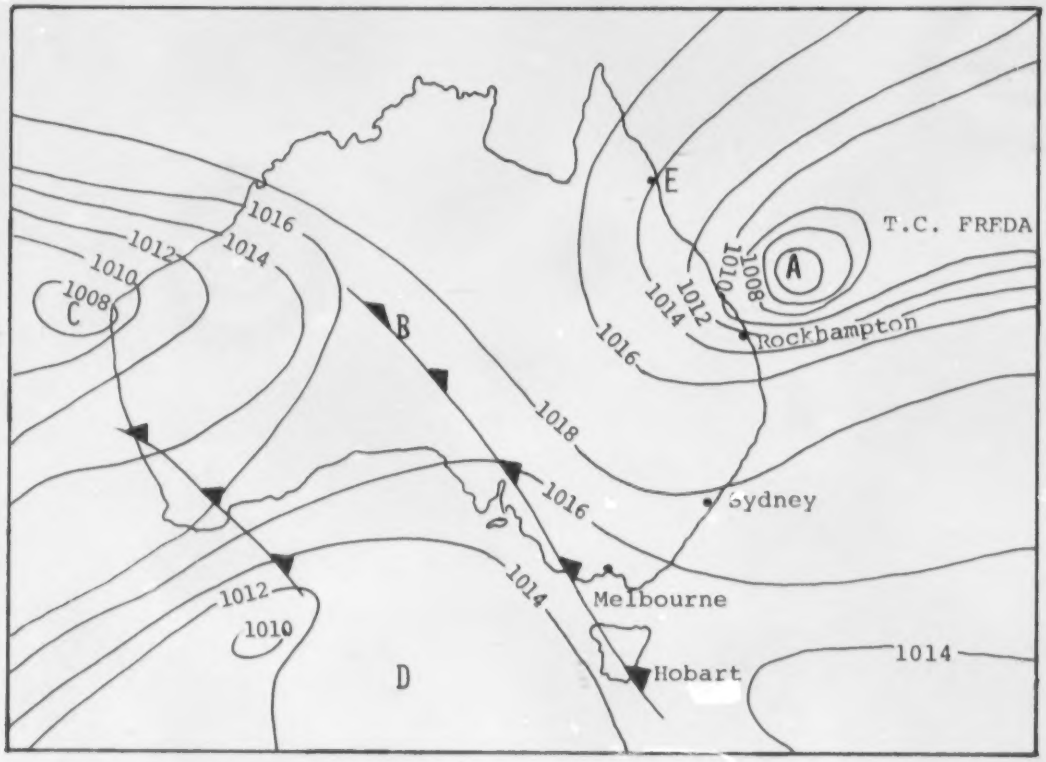
W39

Any winds at Point A would be

1. south-easterly.
2. north-easterly.
3. north-westerly.
4. south-westerly.

W40

Questions to (W41 to W48) refer to the synoptic chart shown below.



The pressure system at A represents

1. a chinook.
2. an anticyclone.
3. a tropical cyclone.
4. a col.

W41

The symbol at B represents a

1. wind indicator.
2. cold front.
3. warm front.
4. ridge.

W42

The number 1008 at C indicates that there the

1. wind speed is 1008 kilometres per hour.
2. pressure is 1008 isotherms.
3. area is one of high pressure.
4. pressure is 1008 millibars.

W43

The condition of the atmosphere at D would be

1. turbulent.
2. calm.
3. wet.
4. windy.

W44

The direction of the wind at Point E would be

1. north-east.
2. east.
3. south-west.
4. south.

W45

Melbourne is about to experience

1. an increase in temperature.
2. a decrease in temperature.
3. an increase in wind speed.
4. an increase in pressure.

W46

At Rockhampton

1. wind velocity would be high.
2. seas would be slight.
3. temperature would be low.
4. winds would be westerlies.

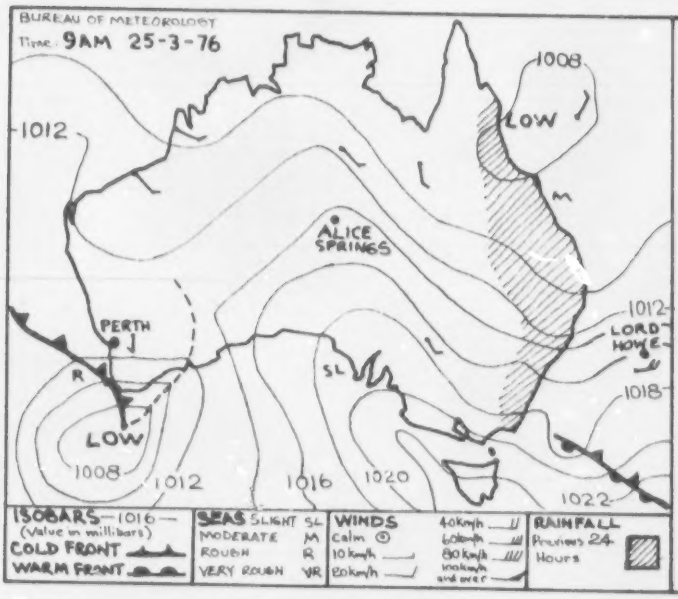
W47

This synoptic chart would be typical of

1. summer.
2. spring.
3. winter.
4. autumn.

W48

Questions to (W49 to W54) refer to the synoptic weather map and weather information shown below.



CLOUDY, WET DAY

More heavy rain was expected in Sydney today as cloudy and unsettled conditions persisted in the eastern parts of the State.

Light winds and other atmospheric factors trapped smog over a big part of the metropolitan area today.

A top temperature of 24C (75F). light to moderate south to south-east winds and rain at times was expected in the city.

The heaviest falls in the country were expected on the north coastal regions, with fogs or low cloud over the rain-affected areas.

Precipitation in Australia during the past 24 hours was

1. confined mainly to the western half of the continent.
2. evenly distributed throughout the continent.
3. confined to the eastern parts of Queensland and New South Wales.
4. distributed chiefly over Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales.

W49

The observable weather feature about to pass over Perth is

1. an isobar.
2. a tropical cyclone.
3. an easterly wind.
4. a cold front.

W50

The wind direction and speed at Lord Howe Island is

1. easterly at 40 km/hr.
2. westerly at 40 km/hr.
3. northerly at 20 km/hr.
4. southerly at 20 km/hr.

W51

The isobaric pressure at Alice Springs is

1. now 1014 mb and will rise.
2. 1016 mb and steady.
3. approximately 1014 mb and will fall.
4. coming from the south-east at 20 km/hr.

W52

Rain was forecast for Sydney on the 25.3.76 because

1. winds will bring moisture-bearing air from the sea onto the New South Wales coast.
2. offshore winds are predicted and these usually bring Sydney's rain.
3. a tropical cyclone is moving North from Queensland and this will bring rain to eastern New South Wales.
4. a cold front has just passed over Perth and should bring heavy rainfall to Sydney.

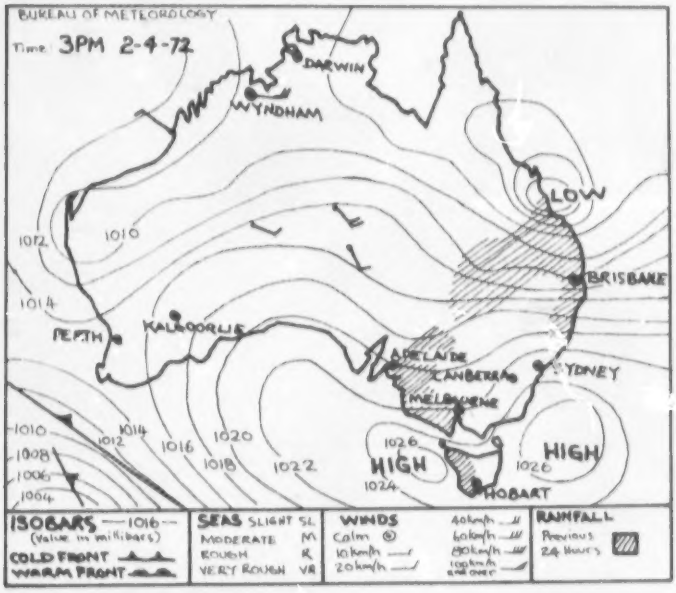
W53

Smog over large parts of the metropolitan area was caused by

1. the tropical cyclone off the Queensland coast.
2. the strong winds coming from the west.
3. light winds and other atmospheric factors.
4. the cold front.

W54

Questions to (W55 to W61; refer to the map for the 2/4/72 shown below and to general weather conditions in Australia.



The above map is referred to as a

1. topographic map.
2. synoptic chart.
3. choropleth chart.
4. demographic map.

W55

A high pressure system is often referred to as

1. a cyclone.
2. an anticyclone.
3. a typhoon.
4. a hurricane.

W56

The general direction of movement of pressure systems over Australia is from

1. west to east.
2. east to west.
3. north to south.
4. south to north.

W57

The wind direction at Brisbane would be

1. north.
2. south.
3. east.
4. west.

W58

The wind velocity at Wyndham on this date was

1. 10 km/hr.
2. 20 km/hr.
3. 40 km/hr.
4. 80 km/hr.

W59

During the next 24 hours from the time of this chart, Perth's temperature is expected to

1. decrease.
2. increase.
3. remain stable.
4. rise steadily.

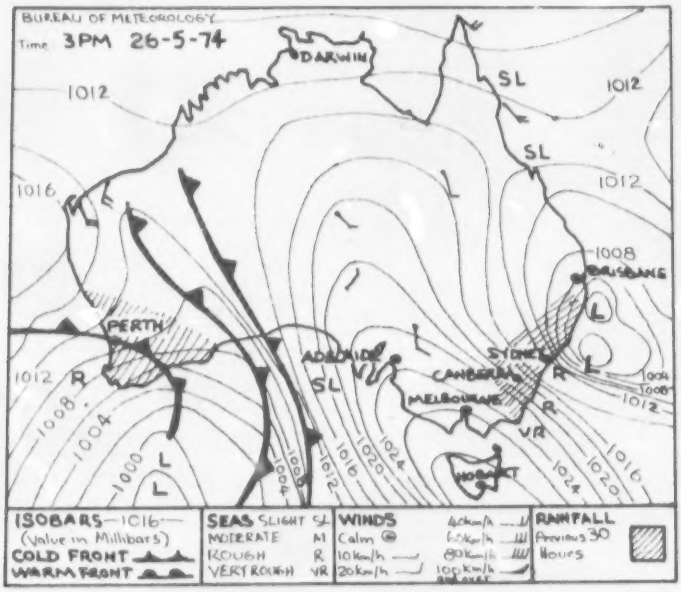
W60

Cities which received rainfall in the previous 24 hours before this chart was prepared would have been

1. Hobart, Brisbane and Adelaide.
2. Hobart, Sydney and Perth.
3. Brisbane, Darwin and Adelaide.
4. Sydney, Melbourne and Perth.

W61

Questions to (W62 to W65) refer to the weather map shown below.



Daily Telegraph 27.5.74.

The weather experienced in Canberra on this date is

1. dry with strong winds.
2. dry with light winds.
3. wet with strong winds.
4. wet with light winds.

W62

It is warmer at Adelaide than in Perth because

1. it is raining at Perth.
2. Adelaide is closer to the desert.
3. the cold fronts have not yet reached Adelaide.
4. the winds at Adelaide are from the South.

W63

The city experiencing the strongest winds is

1. Sydney.
2. Melbourne.
3. Hobart.
4. Adelaide.

W64

The northern half of Australia is experiencing more stable weather conditions because there

1. are more isobars in the area.
2. is less rain in the area.
3. are no cold fronts near Darwin.
4. is less variation in pressure over the area.

W65

Questions to (W66 and W67) refer to the table below.

DUBBO (N.S.W.) MEAN DAILY HOURS OF SUNSHINE

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Hours of Sunshine	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.3

If sunshine were the only factor needed to ripen wheat, the most suitable month would be

1. January.
2. June.
3. November.
4. December.

W66

The annual range of mean daily hours of sunshine would be

1. 2.0
2. 2.3
3. 4.1
4. 5.4

W67

TOPIC 'W'

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Question No.	Answer	Questions No.	Answer
W1	1	W35	3
W2	1	W36	3
W3	4	W37	3
W4	3	W38	1
W5	2	W39	2
W6	1	W40	1
W7	3	W41	3
W8	2	W42	2
W9	3	W43	4
W10	3	W44	2
W11	3	W45	3
W12	2	W46	2
W13	2	W47	1
W14	3	W48	1
W15	1	W49	3
W16	4	W50	4
W17	1	W51	1
W18	4	W52	3
W19	3	W53	1
W20	1	W54	3
W21	1	W55	2
W22	4	W56	2
W23	3	W57	1
W24	2	W58	3
W25	3	W59	3
W26	4	W60	1
W27	2	W61	1
W28	4	W62	3
W29	1	W63	3
W30	-	W64	1
W31	1	W65	4
W32	4	W66	3
W33	3	W67	2
W34	2		

78389 7.80
D. WEST, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NEW SOUTH WALES - 1980